

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1846.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4978. 號一廿月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

日二初月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai. LARK, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LARK, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de la Harpe, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at

LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "
H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 4 per cent. " "
" 24 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn29

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of **MR. WALTER SCOTT FITZ** in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

MR. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of **MR. CHAN HING WO** in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jf6

NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jf6

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the FOOCHOW DOCKS, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jf8

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pintes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.

AS it is necessary to effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month, The whole of **LAMMEET ATKINSON & Co.'s** REMAINING

VARIED STOCK,

comprising:

FAMILY STORES.

WINE.

SPIRITS.

ALCOHOL.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GLASSWARE.

CROCKERY.

SHIPCHANDLERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions.
CAVENDISH ON WHIST.
POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST.
WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.
BAIRBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty).
WIRE RAT TRAPS.
BULL'S EYE LANTERNS.
BATH SPONGES.
WHITE BRO'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS.

LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES.
Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
ICE PITCHERS and PAILS.
AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.
French BOOTS and SHOES.
English BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.

"YOU DIRTY BOY."
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
AMERICAN GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO.
Well-Scented CIGARS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET-KNIVES.
QUININE.
CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
New Style CHIT BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 10, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

(To close a Consignment.)

A Few Cases RUINART'S well-known CHAMPAGNE, at \$10 per Case of 1 dozen Quarts, \$11 per Case of 2 " Pintes.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jyl7

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

MONDAY.

the 23rd Instant, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., at Messrs LAMMEET, ATKINSON & Co.'s Premises,—

The REMAINDER of their VARIED STOCK, comprising: Stationery, Blank Books, Novels, Music, Books of Reference, Electro-plated Ware, Glass Ware, Crockery Ware, Centre Stands and Ornaments, Fancy Goods, All-wool Flannels, Repts, Serges, Sofa Rugs, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, FURNISHING GOODS, Cooking Stoves, Fire Grates, Hard Ware, &c., &c.

Oldman's STORES, Family Stores and Provisions; English, American, French, and German WINES, Liqueurs, Beer, Brandy, Bitters, Absynth, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every description, Russian and Manila Rope, Canvas, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Engine Stores, India Rubber Sheet, Tube Expanders, Signal Lanterns, Beef, Pork, Golden Gate Flour, and a variety of other Articles.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMEET,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jn28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

Custom House, Canton, 13th June, 1879.

I HAVE To-day Transferred Charge of this Office to Mr. EDWARD McLEAN, Commissioner of Customs.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT,
Commissioner.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879. jn23

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

NOTICE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jf2

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 102.

CHINA SEA.

RIVER MIN—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

AYMAR ROCK BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in July next, a Red and Black CHECKERED NUR BUOY, 6 feet in Diameter and without a Cage, will be used to Mark the AYMAR ROCK during the temporary Removal for painting of the present Buoy.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 10th June, 1879. jn25

NOTICE.

UNTIL further Notice all Communications for the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, or addressed to the Undersigned, should be Directed to the Care of A. G. ROMANO, Esq., Honorary Consul of Portugal.

J. LOUREIRO,
Consul-General of Portugal.
Consulate of Portugal, Hongkong, June 20, 1879. jn27

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, June 20, 1879. jy20

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jy10

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879. jn27

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are Requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jn30

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jn22

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer "PASIG,"

Captain ZAVALA, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT-POSTE-FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TIBRE,"

Commandant RAYNIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT-POSTE-FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"DUEMNAB,"

Commandant RAYNIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship

"SOUTH AMERICAN,"

Captain KNOWLES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner

"IBENE,"

Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Bark

"PHILIPINE,"

Captain SOTTEWOOD, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jn23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark

"J. R. STANHOPE,"

Captain PILLSBURY, will load here, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark

"GAUNTLET,"

LUCAE, Master.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship

"HATTIE E. TAPLEY,"

TAPLEY, Master.

For Freight, apply to

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs. NORTON & Co., with possession from 1st June next.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn26

TO LET—AT WANOHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.

Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jn4

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue House," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSIE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at

THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
BONHAM ROAD,
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs. DAVIS & Co.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 5—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.

Journalism from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Chinese Running Hand.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Oh'ung.

The Sadness of Separation, or Li Sao.

Historical Table of the High Officials Composing the Central and Provincial Governments of China.

Mr. Kingsmill and the Shi King.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Notes on the Language of the Formosan Savages.

The Nationality of Peking in connection with the Sunpu Theory.

On some of the Constellations in the Shi King.

Ancient Vases.

Anniversary of the Downfall of the Yüeh.

Cassidilla.

Mourning Etiquette.

The Land Tax.

Bankrupt Characters.

Zoology.

Moppel Alphabets.

The God of the Hearth.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
TEHERAN, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave
this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn1

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th of June,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. E.
YANGTSE, Commandant NORDREY,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPOILS,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 23rd of June, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 12, 1879. jn24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatch-
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,
the United States, Mexico, Central and
South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jn8

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jn20

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jn20

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

No charges for POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
—
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or for any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.
and II. A to H, with Introduction. Royal
Svo., pp. 404. By ERNEST JOHN ERICK,
Ph.D., Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars
and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LAY, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs.
KING & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship
GAELIC, from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879. jn28

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship Harter having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Underigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
24th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879. jn24

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE VALL OF DOON,
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNERS of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Underigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtse.

W M F (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberd-
O shery, from London.

AME (in diamond) } Nos. 16/17, Or., 2 cases
T J. } Flannel, from L'don.

LBO 224, 1 case Merchandise.

M M 3 drums Paint Oil.

B No. 13, 1 case Merchandise.

Ex Aden.

M F (in diamond) } 24, 1 case Buttons,
B } from London.

VSO 25, 1 case Millinery, from London.

NMK (in diamond) } 1, 1 case Woollens,
CB C } from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING the Next THREE MONTHS
the Company's Steamers from CHINA
will proceed direct to London, leaving
Hongkong on the following Dates:—

3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....tons 2728
17th "....." Zambesi....." 2431

1st July....." Teheran....." 2589
15th "....." Khedive....." 3742

29th "....." Malva....." 2933
12th Aug....." Kaiser-i-Hind....." 4023

26th "....." Cathay....." 2882
9th Sept....." Bokhara....." 2932

A. MOLVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 22, 1879. jn22

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Underigned
Firm to be sent in on or before the
30th instant, or they will not be Re-
cognized.

W. B. SPRATT & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn30

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 12 to 24 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$18.00.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. Munroe
& Co., Office Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,
DR. EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS For FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
Rihang-lhang, Jockey Club, and other
perumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for
the Teeth, Aromatic Ouzonizer, a Natural
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24,
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
liens, Paris.
31may79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUTY-
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D, 5D, 10D, AND 25D,
TO NEW CUTLERY. 100, 250 AND 500 EACH.

OAKKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PATENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40, EACH, & 10, BOXES

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER
KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, &c.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17may79 1w 52t 17may80

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond

Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Supplied to the Royal Families
of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Most digestible. Contains the
highest amount of nourishment
in the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.

Sweet and wholesome in itself.
Entirely free from beet-root sugar.
The base of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

More closely resembles
Healthy Mother's Milk
than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD.

Always ready for use.
Saves Mothers and Nurses
Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Contains all the elements
Necessary for the Growth,
Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond

Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

17au78 1w 13t

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slightest complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miser, or to those living in the
city.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race.
Wet-coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. In fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure skin, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 55, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 1t

NOTICE

THE CHINESE MAIL.

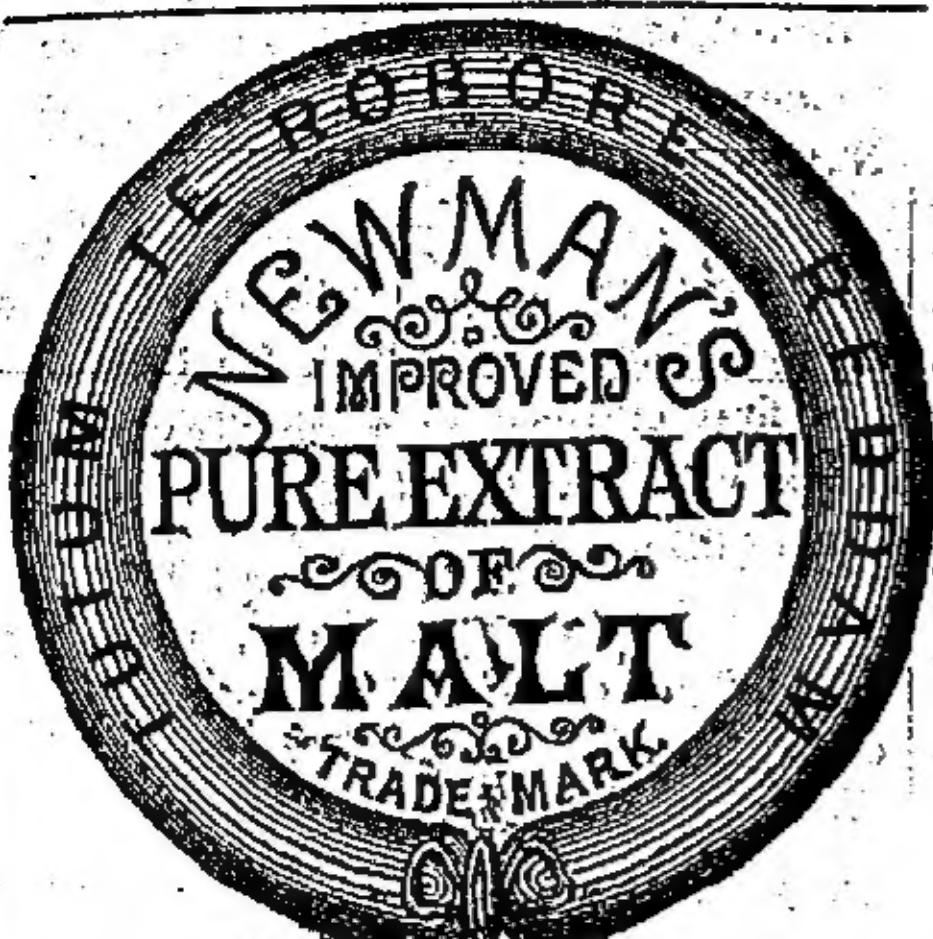
FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-
weekly, as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The annual volume which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

17au78 1w 1t

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG.
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w 1t

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Karl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.

See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1866) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to have his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

4jan79 1w 2s 4jul79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,

in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 26 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

4jan79 1w 2s 4jul79

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID

MAGNESIA
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79a 1w 52t 5ap80

THE SAFEST MILD
APPERT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

FLUID

MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

5ap79a 1w 52t 5ap80

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS,
89, CANNON STREET, E.O. HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS for DRAINAGE.

PUMPS for IRRIGATION.

PUMPS for RECLAMATION.

PUMPS for EMPTYING DOCKS.

PUMPS for CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS.

PUMPS for RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS.

PUMPS for USE ON BOARD SHIPS.

PUMPS for MINES.

PUMPS for CONTRACTORS.

PUMPS for MANUFACTURERS.

PUMPS for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

8mr79 1w 3 1t

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, & by Grocers and Dealers throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointment to

THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S

Watches, of every Description,
suitable for all climates, from 22
to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
Chronometers, Keyless Levers,
Presentation, Repeater, Railway
Guards', Soldiers', and Work-
men's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S

Clocks—for Churches, Turrets,
or Public Buildings, Dining or
Drawing Room, Library, Carri-
age, Church, Hall, or Shop. Per-
petual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.,
Antique Enamelled Clocks, Artists in the Precious Metals;
decorated with Wedgwood and
other wares, designed to suit
any style of furniture; also as
novelties for Presents. Members of the Court, and other
solely by BENSON. From 25s. Discontinued Personsages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the illustrated Catalogues of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,
as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATENT TURRET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY
sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—
25, OLD BOND STREET.
Established 1749.

5oc78 1w 52t 5oc79

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. RITTEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

Buddhism, its History, Theory and
Popular Beliefs, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. RITTEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lea,
Crawford & Co.,
Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

5oc78 1w 52t 5oc79

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Liners, Correspondence, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly forwarded for the inspection of
Admiralty and the Public.

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS, YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET
POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

31may79 2

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any dele-
terious drug, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.
(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effect most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,
each having the words, "Keating's Cough
Lozenges" engraved on the Government
stamp.

Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

5ap79 1w 30sep79

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

5ap79 1w 30sep79

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, PH.D.

</

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underwritten in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CHASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underwritten has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK ON, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamer "BENARTY" Captain POTTER, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878. jn24

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMUY" Captain BLANCO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Bark "COLWYN," BELMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on the 15th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878. jyl5

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship *Berlitz* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underwritten, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878. jn28

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEEC, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co.
JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BRUNNIE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.
MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. H. Parker.—Adamson, Fell & Co.
VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. C. TRUANT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas.—Messageries Maritimes.
MONTE ROZA, American ship, Capt. C. O. Carter.—Borneo Co., Ltd.
GALLEY OF LOBNE, British steamer, Capt. J. L. Dryden.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 20, *Berlitz*, British steamer, 1119, J. Potter, London April 30, via ports of call, and Singapore June 15, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
June 20, 11.30 p.m., *Diamond*, British steamer, 514, Theobald, Amoy June 19, 7 p.m., General.—RUSSELL & Co.
June 21, *Fuyeh*, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, Canton June 20, General.—O. M. S. N. Co.
June 21, *Tibre*, French steamer, 1004, Le Poutils, Yokohama June 14, Mails and General.—Mess. GERIE MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

June 21, H.M.S. *Kestrel*, for a cruise.
21, *Argus*, for Hongkong.
21, *Wuhu*, for Shanghai.
21, *Havler*, for Yokohama and Hio-go.
21, *Gloria*, for Bangkok.
21, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.
21, *Atlanta*, for Hio-go, &c.
21, *Altana*, for Hio-go, &c.
21, *Moorburg*, for Foochow.

CLEARED.

Puig, for Suai.
Flois, for New York.
Argus, for Shanghai.
Douglas, for Swatow.
Perambuco, for Saigon.
Flintshire, for Shanghai.
Diamond, for Manila.
Caribbe, for Manila.
Anne, for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tibre*, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Mr. Lucy Talbot, Mr. J. Halpern, and 4 Chinese; for Saigon, Mr. Thompson.

for Marselles, Mrs. F. M. Barber, Captain E. W. Sickemeter, Miss Cappolletti, Messrs W. Nicholas, and D. Ellis.
Per *Berlitz*, from Straits, 27 Chinese.
Per *Diamond*, from Amoy, 1 European, and 110 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ningpo*, for Shanghai, Messrs Wallace, Ford, and Bacon.
Per *Atlanta*, for Hio-go, 26 Chinese; for Halphong, Mr. W. Schreyer, and 28 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Berlitz* reports: Light winds and fine weather throughout.
The British steamer *Diamond* reports: Had light Northerly winds and fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—
For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—Per *Douglas*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 22nd inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *Argus*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd inst.

For MANILA.—Per *Puig*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *Octava*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Yangtze*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Gaio*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th July, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (excepted the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. jly8

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.
The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—
Day before departure, 5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Day of departure, 7 a.m.—Post Office opens.
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until 11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.
11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 21, 1878.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, 539 3/4
" Old, " 507 1/2
" New Benares, cash, 507 1/2
" Old, " 473
" New Malwa, credit, 730
" Allowance Tels, 40
" Old Malwa, credit, 730
" Allowance Tels, 24

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, 3/9 1/2
" Demand, 3/10 1/2
" 30 days sight, 3/10 1/2
" 4 months sight, 3/11 1/2
Credits, 6, 3/11 1/2
Documentary, 6 months sight, 3/11 1/2
India, Wire, 230 1/2
" demand, 231 1/2
Shanghai, demand, 74 1/2
" 30 days sight, 75 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, 26/10
Sovereigns, 5/10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 89 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 91, 800
China Traders Ins. Co., 91, 875
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250 ex div.
Yongtong Ins. Assoc., Tls. 730
Chinese Insurance Co., 9200
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., 4740
China Fire Ins. Co., 4724
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 5 1/2 prem.
H.K. & S. S. Boat Co., 47, div.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 13
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 95, ex div.
Hongkong Gas Co., 470
Hongkong Hotel Co., 365
China Sugar Refining Co., 4188
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal, do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, June 21, 1878.
Barometer—9 a.m., 30.020
Do. 1 p.m., 30.010
Do. 4 p.m., 30.010
Thermometer—9 a.m., 86
Do. 1 p.m., 87
Do. 4 p.m., 87
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m., 80
Do. 1 p.m., 80
Do. 4 p.m., 80
Do. Maximum, 87
Do. Minimum, 80

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon.—The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 6. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month. Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Kiltzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Messrs Lammer, Atkinson & Co.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 24:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
3 p.m.—*Berlitz* leaves for Yokohama, &c.
2.30 p.m.—Sale of British steamer *Hindoo*.
Goods per *Harter* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 27:—
11 a.m.—Sale of American barque *Abbe N. Franklin*.

TUESDAY, July 1:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
Transfer Books of The H. K. & China Gas Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 10th instant, inclusive.

THURSDAY, July 3:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, July 15:—
Colwyn leaves for San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.
The publication of this issue commenced at 8.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice, in his remarks made while passing sentence upon Lui Achi, evolved one or two sensible and suggestive ideas. Indeed, it must be remarked with satisfaction that His Lordship has lately passed some very appropriate sentences, and has appended to them reasons which will commend themselves to the minds of all right-thinking men. Lui Achi had been convicted of having given a false report of the cause of death of a lad named Ng Apan; the prisoner had reported to the Registrar General's department that the lad died of fever, while it was shown and afterwards admitted that the boy died from the effects of opium poison. It was pleaded for the defence that this piece of deliberate misrepresentation was made in order to avoid trouble in the shape of an inquest, *post mortem* examination and so forth. Curiously enough it was also put forward as a plea for the defence that the prisoner was ignorant of the law, and that he was "a respectable man." This latter plea is becoming quite the rage now amongst those whose business it is to instruct natives as to the best way of evading Justice; and it is therefore with additional satisfaction that we note the business-like manner in which the Chief Justice met the excuse, after the equally just and proper way in which the plea was recently dealt with by Mr Justice Francis. There is certainly no reason whatever for the view of why "a respectable man" should not illustrate and corroborate their responsibility by a reasonable regard for the requirements of the law. The prisoner in this case was sentenced to nine days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$50, or be further imprisoned till the fine be paid. Although we think that this punishment is adequate to the circumstances, it cannot be in any sense regarded as "severe," as it was promised by His Lordship it would be; still it is something new, and may therefore be looked upon as all the more likely to "prove a warning to others." The Chief Justice, however, entertains a much higher opinion of the law-abiding nature of the native community in this matter than we can profess to do. He said, "It was plain that since 1872 [when the Registration Ordinance was passed] the public had known the law, as all had obeyed it; for, so far at least as was known, the prisoner was the first man who had offended against the Ordinance." Not only does this proposition lack the usual logical force of the learned Chief Justice's utterances, but the reasons given to impress upon the mind its truth strike us as being anything but sound. If His Lordship had said that several strong but silly objections were entertained by the Chinese against such registration, and that therefore he was afraid much laxity and falsification existed as to the returns given to the Registrar General, he would have come much nearer the truth. The moral effect of the sentence is of course unaffected; but the means which might be adopted by a paternal government to impress the native community with a due sense of their shortcomings in this respect might demand more attention if His Lordship and others more fully realized the utter inadequateness of existing machinery by which the lower class Chinese of Hongkong may become acquainted with their duty as citizens. We have previously commented upon the disastrous difficulties of obtaining even an English copy of the Colonial laws; the hopelessness of finding even the rudiments of such a compendium in the Chinese language is too apparent to need illustration. The man now sentenced clearly knew what he was doing; and he can plead no such excuse as that which might appear reasonable in some cases owing to the lamentably deficient official arrangements to which we refer. Still, taking no strong interest, as Mr Pope Hennessy is known to do, in the native populations—their "sins and sorrows"—it is passing strange that nothing has as yet been done to render it possible for an ordinary Chinaman to inform himself as to the laws by which he is governed. Writing on the registration question a fortnight since, we strongly recommended the more frequent use of proclamations in Chinese dealing with such matters, and there can be no great harm in again impressing those concerned with the employment of that familiar mode of instructing the native public. At the same time, it is somewhat surprising to find the head of the Judicial Department taking up the position that, because such offences are seldom or ever detected, the law is universally obeyed. Let His Lordship look a little more closely into this matter, and he will doubtless discover "how important it is that the reports of deaths should be correct" in a much larger measure than they are at the present time.

and Australian Mail Steam Ship Company Limited, of London, and has no connection whatever with the Australasian Steam Navigation Co.

THE steamers *Gordon Castle* and *Glenorchy* left Yokohama on the 2nd, for Kobe, with the first of the new season Teas for New York via Suez Canal, the *Gordon Castle* was to fill up at Kobe and proceed thence on the 7th, to New York, direct; the *Glenorchy* to call at Amoy for the remainder of her cargo.

Mrs W. J. Brooke, recently appointed U.S. Vice-Consul for Hongkong, was a passenger by the *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Yokohama, and arrived here on the 16th inst. He has now assumed duty here, under Colonel Mosby.

THERE are at date, lying unclaimed at the General Post Office, letters or papers, or both, for 142 persons; and 214 letters and numerous papers for merchant ships; one or two of the vessels are in the harbour; and there are three letters for H. M. ships, and 19 books and papers without covers. The official list of addresses &c. appears every Saturday on our seventh page.

THE "rhymes" on "Margaret" which we insert in our sixth page are, we are requested to state by the subscriber who forwards them to us for publication, interesting and valuable as being the production of a highly intelligent culinary artist, his Chinese cook, who resided then in his sleep. He cannot warrant that the man could have produced anything like them in his waking hours, for although he has been long in the same service, he speaks but indifferent pidgin English. But we here put our Hall mark (which we hope no one will have the audacity and impudence to impugn), that "Margaret" is genuine and *bona fide*, leaving it to our readers to solve the psychological question.

THE Presbytery of New York, at a special session quite recently, resolved "that the habit of buying and reading Sunday newspapers appears to be on the increase among Christian families, and the Presbytery hereby cautions the churches against the evil as one especially apt to withdraw their members from the Bible study and religious reading appropriate to the Sabbath." The sin of perusing Monday morning papers, the reading matter of which is prepared, composed and printed on Sunday is equally to be deplored; none of these highly respectable and godly men, the City of Glasgow Bank Directors, allowed either pernicious habit in their families. We agree with an American contemporary that there is a great deal of reason in what the Presbytery says; and the truly good should consequently avoid all Sunday and Monday morning publications and take the double sheet of the Saturday evening paper!

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLEMENT TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

THE CAPE.

LONDON, 18th June.
An official despatch from Lord Chelmsford states that the Commissariat arrangements are in a sufficiently forward state to permit an advance of the troops on the 1st June.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL, bringing London dates to May 18th, may be expected here on Thursday, the 26th, per M. M. Steamer *Djemah*.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, with London dates to 20th May, may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 26th, per F. & O. Steamer *Malva*.

THE O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* has gone to the Cosmopolitan Dock.

THE Danish barque *Flenborg* sailed from Yokohama for Newohwang on Saturday last, the 14th, to load beans for Hongkong.

A FRESH out-break occurred to-day in Second Street, on the premises where the alarming fire of Thursday night took place, and a stream of water had to be kept playing on it for some time, to prevent another conflagration arising.

AN alarm of fire at Sayingspoon was given, last night, but it fortunately proved that there was no great occasion for it. The alarm, nevertheless, created no little excitement in the neighbourhood. An engine belonging to one of the Guilds was got out; but the fire, which occurred in a coolie house in one of the alleys, was extinguished by the use of buckets.

WE have spoken twice of the *Memuir*, which arrived here the other day from Australia, as an A. S. N. steamer. This is a mistake. The *Memuir* is one of the vessels belonging to the fleet of the Eastern

six competitors coming forward to contend for the prize. The conditions were:—seven shots at 200 yards, and seven at 500 yards. As will be seen by reference to the scores, which we give below, some very good shooting was made. The Cup was won by Sergeant Barnes, of the 27th Regiment, who scored four bull's-eyes and three centres at each range, thus making a grand total of 60 points. The prize was handed to the winner by Inspector Cameron, as President of the Club, who said he had great pleasure in presenting it, and hoped it would not be the last cup he would succeed in carrying off. The winner, in receiving the cup, expressed the same hopes. The match was concluded by six o'clock, after which a sweep was got up. Twenty-four entered, 3 rounds at 600 yards; and the three prizes were won respectively by Boyd, (10 points), Fleming (9 pts.), and Johnston, (8 pts.) We append the detailed scores in the shooting for the cup:—

200 yards. 500 yards. Total.

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|
| Cameron, | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| Robertson, | 19 | 18 | 32 |
| Boyd, | 28 | 22 | 45 |
| Walkington, | 23 | 14 | 37 |
| Whitehead, | 23 | 24 | 47 |
| Woodin, | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Sampson, | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| McLennan, | 25 | 16 | 41 |
| Leatherboro, | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| Hassard, | 20 | 18 | 38 |
| Fleming, | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Toomey, | 23 | 23 | 46 |
| Quincey, | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| Barnes, | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| Mann, | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| Dunn, | 20 | 19 | 39 |
| Page, | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| Goldsmith, | 28 | 21 | 44 |
| Whiters, | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Colston, | 22 | 12 | 34 |
| Hazeland, | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| Read, | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| Langdown, | 22 | 17 | 39 |
| Adamson, | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| Johnston, | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| Orley, | 24 | 6 | 30 |

The following paragraph, somewhat mysterious to the uninitiated, appears in a Yokohama paper, the *Gazette*, on the 12th instant:—

We understand there is no truth whatever in the rumour which has been floating about the settlement for the past six days that certain old-fashioned steamers are about to be disposed of at high prices. It is quite possible this rumour may have had its origin in the reappearance upon the scene of a former resident of Yokohama. We are assured that he has no interest whatever in steamers; has none for sale; and that he is too earnest a friend and well-wisher of Japan to take advantage of her present difficulties by adding to the fleet costly yet valueless playthings the country now possesses.

THE tenders for the Opium and Spirit Farms of Singapore are to be sent in to the Colonial Secretary's office on or before noon on the 1st July, and as they form the chief staples of the Revenue, the *Straits Times* trusts they may realize good prices; we hope also, they will be allotted to responsible men, from whom substantial security will be exacted.

We have the example of the Hongkong Opium Farm fresh before our eyes, and if we mistake not, something very like a hitch has occurred with our Pulo Obin Granite Farm: this used to be let for \$50 a month, but a tender of \$250 per month was bid, and accepted not long ago, and there seems to be considerable probability that the lease may now fall through, as being overvalued some to the new holders. It is a very trifling farm this, and the Government may have ample security, but the same thing may occur at any day with our larger farms.

WE are sorry to read in a Queensland paper, (the *Wide Bay and Burnett News*, April 30th) of the death of Mr J. P. Wells, a brother of Mr Sam. S. D. Wells, of the R.N. Hospital here.

Intelligence was received yesterday that Mr J. P. Wells (a younger brother of our respected Town Clerk, Mr E. P. Wells) had met his death by drowning on Saturday last. Becoming entangled in a mass of weeds in a lagoon into which he had incautiously gone to recover a duck he had shot, he was unable to extricate himself, and so consequently was drowned. Mr Joseph Prescott Wells was for several years in the Lands Department at Brisbane, and was promoted from thence to be Lands Commissioner and Police Magistrate at Normanton, about two years ago. The deceased had been suffering from ill health for a considerable time, but had lately enjoyed excellent health in that locality. His untimely death is very generally regretted as he had made a large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by his urbanity and general courtesy. Deceased leaves a widow and three children.

It is said that since the passing of the Queensland Act to regulate the immigration of Chinese only 169 have landed in Queensland ports, and the bulk of these have been from the Southern Colonies. Only forty-four have landed at Brisbane, the great proportion at Cooktown. Of the entire number the E. & A. Co.'s steamers landed eleven at Brisbane, and about 25 at Cooktown. The poll-tax of £10 is, under certain regulations returned in three years; a duty the Act has been almost prohibitory. The Act was passed in August, 1877—eleven months ago.

THE latest Amoy advices are as follows:—
H. M. Consul has issued a circular calling for a meeting of the British subjects of Chinese origin to be held at the British Consulate on Thursday, 19th, at 3 p.m.
H. A. the Tactel returned to Amoy on the 14th per *Ch. Am.* The usual relative was given by the Chinese man of war in port on the 14th, the *Amoy* having the *Ch. Am.*

The steamer *Douglas* left on the 16th, for Swatow and Hongkong, with general cargo, chiefly tea for Hongkong. She took also the American mail.

The British steamer *Glenorchy*, Captain J. S. Hogg, left on Saturday afternoon, 14th, for New York with a cargo of tea, being the first steamer taking the new season tea direct to America.

The native employees in the Maritime Customs Service at Amoy have organised a Dragon boat for the approaching festival of the 5th of the 5th moon (24th inst.).

THE WAR IN ZULU.

The news from the Cape up to 30th April, brought to Ceylon by the B. I. N. S. Co.'s steamer *Manora*, and to hand here to-day, is later by eight days than the news brought by the last English mail. We take the following items from the files:—

The estimated loss of the enemy in the attack on Kambula camp is 3,200, and as many at the battle of Ginginhlovo. Two of Cetewayo's brothers, Ohmrad and Makwende, have surrendered. The *Lancers* and *Dragoons* were to join Colonel Wood's flying column. Lord Chelmsford had left for Dundee on the Northern border. There was to be no advance till preparations were completed. The troops were to advance in three columns about the 14th May. The whole force of over 8,000 men and 2,000 animals had been landed without a single casualty.

Another column has left the Tugela for the several forts, but we hope that the operations of mounted men will soon render such large escorts unnecessary. The Commissariat authorities are right, however, in laying in large supplies to as great a distance in Zululand as possible. Should it be found possible to establish a landing-place at Point Durnford, the difficulties of winter carriage will be greatly lessened. Lord Chelmsford is now at Dundee, and we believe that a forward movement may be expected at an early date in May; but transport difficulties may impede action. Time is going on, and the season when traffic is usually suspended here will, in a few weeks, be at hand. Ulundi, however, is not more than a hard day's ride from either Fort Kambula or Fort Chelmsford, and even in the depth of winter—that is, in the heart of the dry season—would be accessible. We hear that the mounted volunteers have received an unfavourable, and yet at the same time a complimentary, reply to their request to be released.

A Kimberley paper says that among the volunteers who are leaving there for the Zulu war, are a great number of Frenchmen. They go down, it is said, in the hope of being permitted to serve under Prince Napoleon, who is on Lord Chelmsford's staff. The Prince Imperial of France left for the front in wake of the General on Friday last. He had up to then been staying at Government House. The first Napoleon was the life-long enemy of the British Empire, which it was his most ardent desire to destroy, and his grand-nephew, exiled from the throne to which he seemed born, is now an officer in the English army, commencing his military career here fighting colonial natives. History's contrasts and history's romances are endless.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).

Saturday, June 21st.

ASSAULT.

Thomas McDade, private, No. 893, E. Company, H.M.S. 27th Regiment, was charged, on a summons, by one Sang Atan, a hawker of milk, with having assaulted him and cut his queue.

From the complainant's statement it appears that he had permission to visit the barracks and sell milk. Defendant asked him the price per bottle, and was told eight cents. He then drank one bottle, and part of another, handing the balance of the second bottle to some other man. Complainant asked for payment, whereupon the defendant kicked him, and cut his queue with a knife. He was positive of the man's identity.

Defendant denied the charge. Fined \$2, which amount goes as amends to the complainant.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Lucas, a seaman, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at the United States Consulate. He admitted the charge, and was fined \$1.

Fritz Quinter, seaman, unemployed, was fined \$1 for being drunk and incapable in the street.

He said he had no money to pay the fine and no goods to distrain.

His Worship said in that case he would have to go to gaol for two days. Defendant paid the fine.

Charles Nelson, steward, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, at the United States Consulate. He was given into custody by Colonel Mosby, the U.S. Consul, who had promised to attend at the Court to-day, but did not do so.

Defendant expressed regret for what had occurred, stating that he had only recently arrived from Singapore, where he had been in hospital suffering from a sunstroke. He had taken a little drink, and it had a bad effect on him. It should not occur again.

Discharged.

A LOST CHAIR.

Teag Ahing, stone-cutter, was arrested, by Inspector Laidlaw, for being in the unlawful possession of a chair, the property of Mr Dunn.

The chair had been stolen from Mr Dunn's house a few days ago. It was a new one, only having been purchased two or three weeks since, and the chair-maker was able to speak positively to it.

Defendant proved that he came by it honestly, producing his brother who gave it him, and his brother producing a receipt for \$8.50, which he had paid for the chair when he bought it.

The defendant was dismissed, and his brother ordered to find the man from whom he bought the chair.

HAWKING.

Some twenty men were fined fifty cents each for hawking without a license.

"Enquirer" writes to the *Journal of Commerce* to know what is meant by a full dress ball. We think it is Mr. P. Willis who once said a full dress ball was an entertainment where the dresses began the late and did not leave off early enough.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.
(Gazette.)

We regret to learn that the principal tea-house at Tonasawa was, with four or five other buildings in the immediate neighbourhood, totally destroyed by fire on the 5th instant. Tourists to Mianohisa and Hakone will remember the large and well conducted hotel on the right side of the road, and will sympathize with the proprietor in the severe loss he must have sustained, for the buildings were not only extensive and substantial but the fittings and house utensils, table, furniture &c., were of superior quality.

Mr Pelikan, Russian Consul, has received a telegram from the Governor of Hakodate announcing the total loss of the schooner *Etika*, and the death by drowning of Capt. John Oestensen, Charles Roepke, chief officer, Louis Oestensen, 2nd officer, John Cordoro and one Japanese. The vessel was lost on the 24th April near the Kurile Islands. One European and eleven Japanese arrived at Hakodate to-day.

The *Etika* was a schooner of about 70 tons, turned out new from a dock near Yokohama last March. She had a crew of five European and twelve Japanese, and was uninsured.

A rumour is current, says the *Mai Nichi Shinbun*, that a member of the imperial family of Italy is expected to visit Japan in July.

On the 7th instant, a fire broke out at Honcho, Nigata, and destroyed 778 houses.

There is every reason to fear that unless rain falls at once, or, indeed, has fallen before this time, there will be utter failure of the crops of grain, vegetables and fruit in the Chinese provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Shantung, and Honan, and about two-thirds of Chihli seem to be deplorably affected also by the long drought. A repetition of past famines would have the most deplorable consequences upon the miserable and pauperised people.

Reports are daily arriving from the silk districts of an alarming character. Disease of a kind not before known in Japan has made its appearance, attacking the worm in its most important stage and arresting completion of the cocoon, which, on examination, is found to be imperfect and valueless as silk. The weather, too, has been very much against the crop, and although there is said to be a larger number of persons engaged in this culture, the yield for this season will, it is confidently stated, be much below the average.

Mr Shibusawa, the chief manager of the First National Bank, has seriously entered upon the rearing of sheep at Inaba in Chiba ken, only a few ri from Tokio.

Matsuda, Chief Secretary of the Home Department, who has been staying in Loo Choo since the King was deposed, is expected to return to Tokio at the close of this month.

The American bark *Frank Marion*, Capt. Dow, has sailed for San Francisco direct, and the British bark *M. A. Dixon* for Nagasaki.

The angry feeling of China against Japan caused by the recent action of the latter in Loo Choo grows, and will produce embarrassment. We do not, however, expect any hostile result, as China is quite unable to carry on any war on her coasts, which are at the mercy of any foe which can, by naval preponderance, protect a hostile invading expedition. The new dispute will enable Li to push forward many of the reforms he desires to carry out which would before long transform China to an empire able to protect its own territory, and with navy and army able to provide forces for even aggressive purposes.

(Herald.)

The ex King of Looboo, accompanied by about ninety of his old retainers, arrived at Yokohama on the 9th instant, at 2 a.m. in the *Nigata Maru*. At 5.30 a.m. he landed at the Eastern Admiralty landing place, and drove to the house of Takasaburo Kayemon in the 5th street of Onocho-cho, where he was received by Mr Niishimura, Chief Secretary of the Home Department. He left next morning for Tokio.

The short interval which has elapsed since last mail, has been destitute of news, and the attention of the Japanese has been principally occupied with the task of entertaining the German Prince Heinrich, who has been feted with dinners, theatrical representations, reviews, &c. H.R.H. on the 30th ult., visited the Mikado with the order of the Black Eagle.

The Japanese are making great preparations for the reception of General Grant, and an order has been issued to treat him as a Prince of the Blood. The exact date of his arrival in Japan is still uncertain.

Considerable discussion has taken place here owing to the O. B. O. asserting their right to the possession of some goods which had been hypothecated to them by a Belgian subject, who is now bankrupt; and which were claimed on behalf of the estate. The following are the details:—

On Saturday, the 31st May, at 5.30 a.m. Mr Reynaud was called at his residence, No. 142, Blind, by a message from No. 153, Settlement (the residence of Mr E. Monfron, of whose bankrupt estate Mr Reynaud is the official curator bonorum), that a party from the Oriental Bank Corporation were abstracting goods from the godown on No. 153. Mr Reynaud hastened to the spot; he found the street full of handcarters, and the godown open, but no European there. He cleared the godown and compound of strangers, and shut the gate; but was shortly afterwards interviewed by Mr Playfair, from the Oriental Bank Corporation, who demanded to continue to remove the goods, which, he declared, were the property of the bank. Mr Reynaud informed him that this was Belgian territory, and that without the authorization of the Belgian Consul no goods could be removed, the estate of Mr Monfron being under official liquidation, and he, Mr Reynaud, in charge of its assets. Mr Playfair left, and Mr Reynaud thought the matter was over for the moment, when he was suddenly informed that a hole about five feet square had, from the neighboring street, been broken through the wall of the godown, and that goods were fast being removed through the aperture.

The Belgian Consul, Mr Verhaeghe de Naeyer, who had been advised by Mr Reynaud, now made his appearance, went into the godown, and requested Mr Playfair to stop the removal of goods and leave the godown immediately. Mr Playfair answered that he did not admit the authority of the Belgian Consul; he was a British subject, and it was in the British authorities that he

complaint against him must be carried. Mrs. Naeyer then put herself before the aperture to prevent further removal of goods; but Mr Playfair gently pushed him aside, and continued to send boxes from the godown through the hole into the street, where they were loaded on handcarts, and immediately taken away. The Belgian Consul then went to the police station, where he procured several constables, who gave information at the British Consulate, whence an employee was sent to the scene of the dispute. The godown was then cleared of the parties, who had entered it by a door of their own making; a web of white ribbons, with the Belgian Consulate seal in the middle, was spread over the aperture, and a Japanese policeman placed in the street outside. These are as far as we have been able to collect, the outlines of this strange event. The Oriental Bank appears to have held the keys of the godown, under a bill of sale on the goods in the godown.

Mr Alvarez, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Belgian Legation, proceeded to Tokio on the 2nd inst. to have an interview with the British Minister on the subject, and Sir Harry Parkes returned with Mr Alvarez to Yokohama to make further inquiries.

H. B. M. Consul on the 3rd inst. paid a visit to His Belgian Majesty's Consul, to whom he introduced Mr Crombie, Agent for the Oriental Bank Corporation, and Mr Playfair, Assistant Accountant. Regret was expressed at the untoward event of Saturday morning, and the Consul for Belgium asked his colleague to take no further steps on account of the complaint which he, the Belgian Consul, had lodged with the British Consul last Saturday.

The regret expressed to the Belgian Consul, by Mr Playfair, for the assault committed on him, was purely personal; it was only meant as an expression of good feeling towards him, and has no reference to the right of the Bank to enter upon the premises at No. 153, and to deal with the goods contained therein. The whole affair has caused a deal of talk and, we suppose, will end in legal proceedings.

MR HENNESSY'S ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA.

Mr Hennessy and party arrived at Yokohama by the *Belgic* on the 7th inst. H.E. Matsukata, Acting Finance Minister, who was in waiting for his arrival, proceeded to the ship by a steam launch to receive him. It may be remembered that His Excellency Matsukata, on his return from France to Japan this year, passing through, visited Mr Hennessy, who received him with honour. So during his stay in Tokio, the Governor will be sustained by their Excellencies Okuma and Matsukata. On his arrival at the Port Admiralty Office, Mr Hennessy was received by H.E. Okuma, Finance Minister, H.E. Inoue, Minister for Public Works, Nomura, Governor of Kanagawa ken, and other distinguished personages. After breakfasting, carriages were provided by the Imperial Household Department in which the visitors drove round Yokohama. Gentlemen-in-waiting were then appointed, and Mr Hennessy proceeded to Tokio by 9.45 train the same morning. At Shinjishi carriages were in readiness, furnished by the Imperial Household Department, and the Governor and his suit were conducted by H.E. Inoue to the official residence of the latter at Keinanzaka, Akasaka, which has been fitted up for his accommodation.

Next day Mr Hennessy visited the printing office of the Finance Department, where he was received by their Excellencies Okuma, Matsukata and others, who conducted him through every room of that department. In the afternoon, he proceeded to the Akasaka palace and had an interview with His Majesty the Emperor.

The managers of the Second and Seventy-fourth National Banks, the Mitsui Bank, shareholders of the Stock and Exchange office, and Shimamura, Watanabe and other large merchants in Yokohama were making preparations to entertain the Governor and Mrs Hennessy at a grand banquet, which was expected to take place at the Town Hall on the 12th instant. Prince Arisugawa, the *Daijin* and *Sangi*, foreign ministers and consuls, and about 450 merchants were expected to be invited. On the occasion of the Band of the Navy were to perform, and fireworks be displayed. A special train was also to be prepared for the guests in Tokio. In connection with this the *Gazette* deems it right to add that the banquet is entirely of a forced character, and that those who are supposed to provide it spontaneously would gladly be excused from participating in a ceremony for which they dare not refuse to pay for. Courtesy, worded invitations have been issued to many of the leading residents of Yokohama, requesting their presence at an evening party at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 9 p.m. These invitations are signed by Hara Kozaburo (Kamaya), Mogi Sobei (Nosaway), Mitsui Tokujiro, and Harada Jiro (74th National Bank). This step is apparently intended to give the chosen few the opportunity of meeting Mr Hennessy after dinner.

Mr Hennessy was announced to deliver a lecture on the trade between Hongkong and Yokohama at the rooms of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce.

O, wad some Power the gifte gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us.—Burns.

On the day Mr Hennessy arrived at Yokohama, with his entourage, official and unofficial, the *Japan Gazette* observed that he would "receive no welcomes from his countrymen; that his reputation earned in the Cape Coast, in Barbadoes, and in Hongkong had preceded him; and that the actions with regard to Mr Cecil Smith, and more recently the matters of Mr Justice Snowden, the despatch, &c., &c., were well known and understood there," remarking as follows upon "the situation" here:—

Mr Hennessy, unhappily for our compatriots in Hongkong, is a man not in his right element. He may have his uses, but Hongkong prefers that men like Robinson, or Macdonnell, or Kennedy should occupy the highest post in the colony, and Mr Hennessy's recall or suppression would be eagerly welcomed. In England he will find no proper associates. The great head says he is long, but the great head says he is long, but the great head says he is long.

directs the small band of home rulers, whose force would be strengthened by Mr Hennessy's power of speech, which, if not in all respects admirable, has, at least, the merit of extraordinary eloquence.

If it is unfortunate for Mr Hennessy, it is very unfortunate for the colony of Hongkong that the relations between the community and the governor should be what they are. But as it was in the West African Settlements and Barbadoes, so it is in Victoria. And as the people of Hongkong are, for the most part, above the usual colonial average in respect of wealth, conduct, social position, &c., &c., we think the unhappy differences should not be laid to the charge of what is now a suffering colony. Mr Hennessy's predecessors, men of higher standing than him and of much greater experience, had harmonious relations with the western residents of Hongkong, as well as with the Chinese population. We think Mr Hennessy must thank himself for having evoked the intense and embittered feeling which has existed from the time of his advent until now.

And, later on, the same authority speaking of the visit to Japan of "the unpopular Governor of Hongkong," whose official rank outside the Colony of Hongkong is nil, he wants to know you know:—

Why he is received in Japan with honours which are usually reserved for the most distinguished visitors, inclusive of Mr Reed, the eminent shipwright; why Cabinet visitors personally proceed to Yokohama to meet him; why Japanese merchants are politely but forcibly requested to provide an elaborate entertainment for the great man who is to be feted and sumptuously lodged by a Government anxious to revise the treaties in a manner calculated to secure to them conditions which shall perpetuate the existing order of things, in the carrying out of which they pretend to persevere in the English Minister their greatest antagonist; and generally, why Government receive Mr Hennessy and his official and unofficial staff with enthusiastic welcome.

Thereupon the *Hochi Shinbun* accuses the editor of the *Gazette* of rejecting upright and impartial opinions, preferring partial feeling, and receiving Mr Hennessy on his arrival with bad and insolent language.

The native paper feels no surprise at such language from an Englishman about Mr Hennessy who does not like the general way in which Britons treat Chinese. And that his countrymen are not misled by hostile opinions of foreigners, and brought to regard Mr Hennessy as a mere commonplace visitor, (which would be impolite to their visitor, and a shame to Japan), the *Hochi Shinbun* tells its readers that he is not only a guest of the Japanese Government, but as that organ regards it, the nation's guest also.

Our Japanese contemporary then proceeds to state what manner of man this is whom the nation so delighteth to honour. The editorial "we" has, up to the time of his writing, not yet been presented to Mr Hennessy, and eschews personal details; but he bases his estimate of Mr Hennessy on the records of his past official career in Barbadoes, which it is explained, is "an English colony in the western part of America (i),—and in Hongkong, where, the editor says, "his administrations resulted prosperously." The Governor's champion has also had speech with gentlemen who have had interviews with Mr Hennessy, and found him a highly educated man, an excellent statesman, and eminent in two branches of science—law and political economy. He then delivers himself as follows as to the "statesman" for whose coming the Japanese have long yearned:—

Considering his method of carrying on affairs in connection with Oriental people, it is quite enough to know that Mr Hennessy is a gentleman who excels in the mode of conducting foreign intercourse, and understands trade. Since he was appointed Governor of Hongkong, the bad condition of partiality by which the previous Governor conducted affairs, was clearly avoided by Mr Hennessy. The general aim of foreigners in Asia is to promote their own benefit by oppressing the natives, and if they threaten to use force. The foreigners extend their trade year after year, but creditable relations are not increased. The people with whom foreigners hold intercourse become angry, and a spirit of antagonism is excited against the avaricious intruders, who at the same time, obstruct trade by injurious conduct. Upon this we have already expressed our regret that Englishmen, whose minds are occupied entirely by desiring present benefit are regardless of larger advantage in future. Mr Hennessy is not like these men we refer to above. He sets aside all small benefit of the present, and takes into consideration what might be larger and lasting advantages; he wishes, in short, to promote the benefit of both parties. Let us now give an example: In Hongkong smuggling trade was carried on by English and Chinese merchants. To our regret, the former obtained extraordinary profit by this mode of trade, at great injury to China. Mr Hennessy prohibited this trade, strictly, by opening negotiations with the Governor of Canton. Englishmen of Hongkong conduct themselves always in an insolent manner against the Chinese. But after he took the official seat, Mr Hennessy endeavoured to correct the bad manners prevailing among his own people, who disliked especially to sit at one table with Chinese; by his good and successful administration the old state of things was changed from bad to good. Although these matters may seem to some readers unworthy of notice, we do not think so. By the conduct of Mr Hennessy the hostile spirit of Chinese against Englishmen was softened, and friendship now exists between them, so that those who wished to drive foreigners from the shores of the Chinese empire have now no excuse for raising arms against them. Mr Hennessy is a man who loves morality. We do not question his private morality.

Inquiring into the purpose of his visit to Japan, we see that as Mr Hennessy is the Governor of Hongkong and manages all important affairs in connection with Oriental Nations, (i.e., he should be acquainted with the real condition of Japan. He found on several occasions differences between in-

formation furnished to him by H. B. M. Minister in Japan, and that from others who have visited this country. So he could not judge which was right, and which wrong. Hitherto Europeans have disregarded the condition of Japan, though our progress in civilization attracted attention. Mr Hennessy considered it necessary to see our real condition by visiting Japan in person. In consequence, the visitor will examine our civilized state with an upright and impartial spirit. His principal object for this is said to be that he may address a report to the British Government setting forth the truth about Japan according to his impartial judgment.

The Governor of Hongkong has found, upon many occasions, great differences between the reports on the condition of Japan which were addressed by the English Minister in Japan to his Government and to Mr Hennessy, and the information furnished to him by English missionaries and visitors to this country. Besides, the British Government have hitherto paid no special attention to the movements of our Government, which in late years has perfected changes worthy to attract the attention of the Treaty Powers. Consequently upon this, Mr Hennessy came to Japan in person to examine our civilized condition with an upright and impartial heart, setting aside all private feeling and disarding the down-cast looks which we observe always among foreigners resident in Japan. On his return to his official post, Mr Hennessy is expected to address a document to his Government setting forth the real condition of Japan. This is the primary object of his visit.

Secondly, Mr Hennessy has long wished to introduce Japanese money into circulation in Hongkong. On this matter, he has addressed letters to the British Government, but his proposition was rejected, and, in opposition to his opinion, England decided to establish a mint at Hongkong. With regard to this, many communications have been held between the Japanese Government and our Consul residing at Hongkong. Mr Hennessy is said to have some business in connection with this matter.

If we mistake not in regard to his character, and the object of his visit to Japan, we should regard him as an honourable guest. As he is an advocate who will make known our veritable state of civilization to the foreign public, and show our country in the right light in which Japan ought to be regarded, our people must be very punctilious when entertaining him.

With regard to the penultimate paragraph of the above article and that preceding it, the *Gazette* hopes that no one will be more startled than Mr Hennessy at their substance. Our contemporary remarks:—

It is indeed instructive to learn that the visit of the Governor of Hongkong is partly to verify the reports forwarded by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan to his Government and to Mr Hennessy. That the reports emanating from H. B. M.'s Legation should conflict with the reports of missionaries and others need create no surprise, but it is thoughtful of Mr Hennessy to come up here to satisfy himself and his Government as to which are the more trustworthy.

We are pleased to learn that Mr Hennessy is an eminent scholar in law and political economy, qualities which will be very useful to the Japanese Government at present. Englishmen in Japan are, as we have stated lately, very jealous of interference in their affairs; it is not possible that the Governor of Hongkong has any interest whatever in the great question of the day, treaty revision, but the reception awarded him by the Japanese Government is neither actuated by affection for his person, nor respect for his office, and it behoves us to keep a vigilant eye upon all the proceedings which appear to be, so far, utterly inexplicable.

Referring generally to the article of the native paper, "the untruthful and pestilent nonsense of which," it says, "ought to make Mr Hennessy aware of his present false position," the *Gazette* "contemptuously rebukes" the "foolish, insulting and false comments of the *Hochi Shinbun* upon the latest visitor to Japan." Commencing with the remark that "for reasons, many of which are below the surface, and not to be disclosed to their guest, the Japanese Government have been very anxious to put forward with ludicrous ostentation British notabilities of a sort, who may visit this country," our contemporary points to Mr Reed, M.P. as the last one who "met with an extravagant and entirely ridiculous reception." Of him "his hosts soon got very tired. His intense egotism, his tediousness, his eternal monologues of self-praise, and, it is said, some trifling demerits which were discovered in his much-vaunted war-ships, bored his entertainers to such an extent that general relief was experienced when he returned homeward to resume the leadership of the great liberal party in England." Now comes Mr Hennessy, "received by Cabinet Ministers, puffed by order, in the native papers, feted by requisitions levied upon unwilling traders, and led about by native and foreign parasites and toadies who all have their special aim." The *Gazette* does not desire to compare Mr Hennessy with Mr Reed, "preferring the former if preference is possible," but asserts unreservedly that "neither of these gentlemen hold positions to entitle them to the reception accorded to them by a certain section of the present Government." The Editor, then, "saying nothing in personal derogation, objecting, as an Englishman, to his official acts only (for, as a man, Mr Hennessy is probably well meaning and animated by the proverbial good intentions)," thus "pays due respect to Mr Hennessy's talents, virtues, and misfortunes, and enlightens the *Hochi Shinbun* as to what sort of man he is!"

Mr Hennessy is a barrister-at-law. He has some knowledge of mathematics and the stars. Under the patronage of a section of the Irish priesthood, he entered Parliament, and as it happened, chose the unique rôle of Ultramontane Catholic and Tory. He attended himself to Mr Dignelli, who employed him as occasion arose in the capacity of "stop gap," or speaker against time. He is a very fluent orator; his verbiage is of astonishing copiousness, and, considered as verbiage, not of bad quality. At last he had an opportunity which did not displease Parliament, and he seized it to utter platitudes by the hour upon the undeniable wrongs of Poland. A subsequent visit to some Polish patriots who, at a safe distance from the scene of the frenzied struggle, declaimed against Muscovite rapine, gave to Mr Hennessy the opportunity and the right to pose as a Soldier of Liberty, and some solid pudding proved that the praise of men is not always empty or unprofitable. He was appointed Governor of Labuan and subsequently Consul-General of Borneo. What he did there of good or evil we do not know. After five years' service he had a better post given to him, and he became Administrator-in-chief of the West African Settlements. His weakness, vanity, and his disregard of the advice and experience of able and wiser men, was followed by the inglorious Asante war. He was recalled, but his recall was too late. He was subsequently sent to Barbadoes. At that time Barbadoes was a loyal, contented and prosperous colony, but it is nevertheless a fact that shortly after the arrival of the new Governor the island was aflame; class was armed against class; the military had to be called out, and black rioters were shot down. Mr Hennessy was, in July 1876, exonerated from serious blame, but upon his recall the colony again became loyal, contented and prosperous. He was then appointed to Hongkong. Some warnings were uttered in Parliament, addressed to the people of Hongkong and to Mr Hennessy also, notwithstanding which he was received in his new Government with welcome and confidence. In a few weeks' time confusion began. Class was set against class as in Barbadoes. The two judges, Smale and Snowden, both of them upright ornaments of the judicial bench, were slighted and overruled. Then Mr C. C. Smith, a Chinese scholar of note who had held important offices in Hongkong, and had acted as Colonial Secretary upon five occasions, felt his position to be no longer tolerable, and the conduct he resented had to be borne by others. At last an indignation meeting was held; the only one we believe ever called in Hongkong, and the remonstrances of the merchants who one and all took part in the proceedings were, it is well known, received with attention and respect by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For the present, humanitarian ecstasies and pseudo-philanthropic philanthropies have been stayed in their course, and the ill-feeling, which was taking formidable shape between foreign and Chinese residents, has in great measure subsided. The ill-feeling which the *Hochi Shinbun* enlarges upon did not exist when Mr Hennessy assumed the Governorship of Hongkong. The relations between Westerns and Celestials had been harmonious ever since the excitement caused by the attempt to poison the whole of the former, by order of the late Governor-General Yeh in 1857 had subsided. It is wholly false to aver that the Chinese are oppressed in Hongkong. It is well known that wealthy Chinese take up their residence there for protection from their own rapacious officials. The just rule of England's flag is eagerly sought for by rich and poor alike. There has been ill-feeling of late, but it is due entirely to Mr Hennessy's desire to overthrow the wise and just regulations made by his eminent predecessors, who understood that Hongkong, to be secure, must be vigorously defended from the inroads and forays of the piratical neighbours of the mainland. When Mr Hennessy reverts to the wise and thoughtful policy of his predecessors, this ill-feeling will altogether subside.

Having thus disposed of the whole history of Mr Hennessy, the *Gazette* next characterises as untrue the declaration of the *Hochi Shinbun* that smuggling is carried on by English merchants as well as by Chinese here. He says:—

Not one foreigner is engaged in the smuggling either in Hongkong or Macao. If the Chinese officials levied treaty tariffs and no more, there would be no smuggling. The cause which induces Chinese to embark in contraband trade is the excessive, irregular and illegal imposts levied upon opium and merchandise bought in the open market of Hongkong, often reaching four-fold the rightful duty. What Mr Hennessy did was to allow or to connive at Chinese espionage, and he accorded to the Chinese customs fleet undue recognition and privilege, in consequence of which Hongkong soon became a sort of an intolerable blockade. If one smuggling craft was seized, irregular and infamous extortions were levied upon nine regular trading junks. The Canton officials enjoy in consequence unjust gains, at the expense of traders who have no wish to evade payment of the proper duties. What the foreign community think of Mr Hennessy's proceedings, so different from those of his eminent predecessors, is it not written in the *Daily Press* and *China Mail*?

The *Gazette* next notices the statement that Mr Hennessy is upon an official visit which, he says, must perforce be untrue, and points out that the Governor of Hongkong is a servant of the British Colonial Office, and just now is simply Mr Hennessy on leave of absence. He has nothing whatever to do with the relations between Japan and Great Britain, the care of which is entrusted to Her Majesty's Minister, who is the delegate of the Foreign Office, the only State Department competent to negotiate with foreign nations, and by whose despatches only will the English Government be guided in matters connected with the two countries. Our contemporary concludes:—

Mr Hennessy would not have been noticed by us if his visit had not been heralded by Japanese assertions of insolent pretensions which are an insult to the British community, official and lay. Mr Hennessy's friends and advisers are unwise in acting thus. He is well known to possess no official rank or power outside the colony of Hongkong. In any other capacity than that of a private gentleman he has no right here, and Japanese who say to the contrary are either ignorant or untruthful. When all the many objections to the form of reception accorded to Mr Hennessy are taken into proper consideration, we have no hesitation in saying that the Japanese Ministers responsible for it are guilty of a preposterous blunder, as injurious to the reputation of their country as it is offensive to the English residents in it.

"We sincerely hope this is all the 'business' Mr Hennessy is to be connected with during his stay in Japan."—*The Japan Gazette*.

"We sincerely hope this is all the 'business' Mr Hennessy is to be connected with during his stay in Japan."—*The Japan Gazette*.

"We sincerely hope this is all the 'business' Mr Hennessy is to be connected with during his stay in Japan."—*The Japan Gazette*.

"We sincerely hope this is all the 'business' Mr Hennessy is to be connected with during his stay in Japan."—*The Japan Gazette*.

Portfolio.

MARGARET.

(Original.)

Far beyond where the sun doth set,
Lives my love, lives my Margaret;
No high-souled poet I, and yet
Unto my own dear Margaret
Will I weave me a coronet,
With simple rhymes for floweret,
Gathering each blossom I may get,
To rhyme with Margaret.

That crimson-tipped floweret
"Daisy" in French is Margaret,
Yet, where the sun-light fears to fret
The sweetest scented violet,
Still with the dew of morning wet,
Marred by the heat of noon not yet,
Breathes not a fragrance half so sweet,
As doth my own dear Margaret;
No, not the garden Mignonette
Is half so mignon, darling, pet,
As is my own dear Margaret.

These shall but emblems be, to set
Forth the rare worth of Margaret.
The pearl wherewith a ring is set
In Latin tongue is Margaret;
Thus that is costly, rarely met,
Is named always Margaret.

Eyes amber-clear, not black as jet,
But soft and pure as dews that wet
The meadow's fairest floweret,
Such eyes hath my fair Margaret.
No giddy-headed, vain coquette
No miming flirt, gay amorette,
Whose simple maiden heart is set
But to be my own Margaret.

The sea is deep, unfathomed yet,
Deeper my love is for Margaret;
The horizon as circlelet
Doth limits to the wide sea set
Where azure sky and seas are met;
But no bound, limit can be set
To my great love for Margaret.

The sapphire glow,—the sun unrisen yet—
The dawn when the sun is set,
The calm of 'even when moon and stars are met,
These do but make me sigh my soul's regret
Towards the land wherewith my Margaret;
These but my heart's longing whet
To see my love, my Margaret.

If I should cease, O Margaret!
To love and love but thee, so let
Sun, moon, and stars for ever set
If I love not my Margaret;
Sun, moon, stars may for ever set
But not my love for Margaret.

GENTILITY.

Gentle it is to have soft hands;
But not gentle to work on lands.
Gentle it is to lie a-bed;
But not gentle to earn your bread.
Gentle it is to cringe and bow;
But not gentle to sow and plow.
Gentle it is to play the beau;
But not gentle to reap or mow.
Gentle it is to keep a gig;
But not gentle to hoe and dig.
Gentle it is in trade to fall;
But not gentle to swing a fall.
Gentle it is to play the fool;
But not gentle to keep a school.
Gentle it is to cheat your tailor;
But not gentle to be a sailor.
Gentle it is to fight a duel;
But not gentle to cut your thumb.
Gentle it is to eat rich cake;
But not gentle to cook or bake.
Gentle it is to have the blues;
But not gentle to wear thick shoes.
Gentle it is to roll in wealth;
But not gentle to have good health.
Gentle it is to out a friend;
But not gentle your clothes to mend.
Gentle it is to make a show;
But not gentle poor folks to know.
Gentle it is to be a knave;
But not gentle your cash to save.
Gentle it is to make a bet;
But not gentle to pay a debt.
Gentle it is to curse and swear;
But not gentle plain clothes to wear.
Gentle it is to know a lord;
But not gentle to pay your board.
Gentle it is to waste your life;
But not gentle to love your wife.

I cannot tell what I may do,
Or what sad scenes may yet pass through;
I may, perchance, turn deaf and blind,
The pity of all human kind;
I may, perhaps, be doomed to beg,
Or hop about upon one leg;
Or even I may come to steal—
But may I never be gentle!

Come joy or sorrow, weal or woe,
Oh, may I never get that low!

A WEST HIGHLANDER.

He stands among the fields of corn,
Beside the reaper and the stooks,
And, through the breezy autumn, looks
Towards the morn.
His watchful eyes are fierce and soft,
As falcon's or her harried nest;
The branching horns and shaggy crest
Are swept aloft.
Slowly the heaped wain drags along;
The reapers move with even feet;
Sweet is the breath of morn, and sweet
The glen's song.
But not the song of lowland birds,
Nor morning light thro' autumn leaves,
Nor hoarded wealth of yellow sheaves
His soul regards.

Where the stag looks across the walls
That glad the west, and with the dawn
The plover wakes, and the wild swan
At midnight calls—
Beyond the corries of the snow,
He sees upon the mountain's face,
The birthplace of his hardy race,
His own Glencoe.

JOHN BAXTER.

This silent eye is often a more powerful
conqueror than the noisy tongue.

He only is independent who can main-
tain himself by his own exertions.

Education and medicine are not respon-
sible for the faults and mistakes of their
doctors.

When flowers are the alphabet of an
angel, whereby they write on hills and
fields mysterious truths.

James Dean in her simple life and
truth, Henry Ramond abandoning his high-
flight, Ignazio Loyola in his lonely retreat,
St. Francis, John Bunyan, the Quaker,
speaking with all the powers of evil at
their feet, are, to us, among the types of real
piety. Thousands of such heroes of real
piety are daily about us, of whose deeds it would
be good to hear.

TWENTY-THREE MILES AN HOUR.
AND NO SEA-SICKNESS.

Yachtmens and tourists who visit the Isle of Wight or Southampton have often been puzzled by a strange craft that cruises in those waters, and which invariably slows down to ordinary speed when approached by other vessels. She seldom appears to have anything more serious on hand than a party of gay pleasure-seekers; but workmen and others who have watched her closely, tell of bursts of speed in which she flies through the water like an express train. She is the vessel with which all the later experiments have been conducted, and the result to which these experiments have led are as follows:—One spindle-shaped steamer, 600 feet longer than the Great Eastern, or 1200 feet in length, is already designed and to be built. It will have engines of 100,000 horse-power, and will be propelled by twin screws under the after quarter of the vessel. The mean speed of this vessel is expected to be over twenty nautical or twenty-three statute miles an hour. She is to have a tower 160 ft high, containing, in part, staterooms looking out on circular balconies, but having within a hollow cylinder extending vertically, throughout its entire length, and traversed by an immense weight susceptible of being adjusted at any desired height. This is an invention of Mr William L. Winans, and the effect that it produces upon the motion of the vessel is precisely the reverse of that which one would most readily infer. When "scaled" to a proper height, in proportion to the "beat" or motion of the waves prevailing, it absolutely prevents all rolling. The great length of this steamer will prevent pitching, so that, presuming it justifies the claims and expectations of the inventors, it should be very advantageous for purposes of ocean travel. It is designed for the trans-Atlantic mail and passenger service, and their port of entry in this country will be New London, Ct., of which a special survey was made three years since with this view. Milford Haven is expected to be the port of entry for Great Britain. That it will revolutionise ocean travel is the conviction of the Messrs. Winans, and on that conviction they have expended millions, and are about to expend still more, it being their intention to construct three other similar vessels as soon as that described shall have been successfully operated. The estimated cost of construction of these vessels is £1,000,000 each, and it is confidently believed by the Messrs. Winans and many of their friends that they will accomplish the passage of the Atlantic in less than six days at all seasons and in spite of any weather which has been known as yet on that ocean.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF HEAT
AND ELECTRICITY.

Dr Lambert, the man who restores drowned people to life by the application of heat, while leaving this office yesterday afternoon, stepped into the reporters' room. Busy as were their pencils, their scent for news was keener.
"And if a man has been hanged, doctor, can he, too, be restored by heat?" asked the most inquisitive among them, upon whom the new method of resuscitating the drowned had made a deep impression.
The doctor, who had never looked better in his life, answered mildly:
"Why not?"
"But what if his neck is broken?" asked a muscular reporter.
"Hanging doesn't break a man's neck," "Did you ever see a man hanged?" demanded the youth, with the intonation of a person who had devoted a century or so to sight-seeing of that sort.
"Several times," answered the man slowly.
"What does a hanged man hang his head over on one side, then—?"
"Not because his neck is dislocated. The ligatures of the neck are stronger than any rope. Hanging never yet broke a neck. It's the shock that tends to kill the man—the shock and, then, the suffocation. You know how it shocks your brain to make a mistake when going down stairs. Well, there are fifty thousand springs that your head rests on from the neck to the feet. But when you jerk a man up by the neck the shock comes without any intervention of springs."
"I've heard doctors say that a man's neck was broken by hanging," persisted the muscular man.
"So have I—young doctors. But surgical science does not report such a case."
"Oh, well, now you're on science, I'll give in," and the modest reporter withdrew a step and filled his pipe. His forte is facts straight.

"Did you ever see a hanged man come to life, doctor?" asked a doubting Thomas.
"Yes, I have."

All ears bent perceptibly toward the speaker, and their eyes were in death. "A young fellow," began the Doctor, "was condemned to be executed. During his incarceration he promised his body to the prison physician. In return, for the tobacco that he used. When he was dead the physician determined to try an electrical machine on him, but never having handed one, called me in to help him. I went. We applied electricity to various parts of the body, and wherever it was applied the body moved. At length we sent a current along the spine from end to end. The fellow was lying on a long table as long as well (looking around the room)—rather longer than any you've got here. He sat up, opened his eyes slowly, shut them; then opened them wide. The physician, who owned the body, and two young men who were helping him, started frightened for the door.
"Did the man come round all right?" inquired the Thomas reporter, eagerly.
"He didn't lie down again. In half an hour he spoke—asked where he was and what we were doing with him. In a couple of hours he was on his way out of the villa as fast as his legs could carry him."
"Did they catch him again?"
"No. The inhabitants to this day think that he was dissected."
"I ought to have been hanged if he had been caught!"
"Well, there's a difference of opinion about that. Certainly the physician owned him—had bought and paid for him."
"Would it have been wrong, Doctor, for the physician to kill him, when he saw him coming to life and robbing him of his property?"
"The reporter who asked the question is one of the most bloodthirsty persons in this city. The doctor wisely replied by saying that the answer belonged to the department of morals, in which he was not a professor."

—S. S. FLEMING, F.R.S.

JAPANESE BRONZES.

In a report to Sir Harry Parkes, on the commerce of Hong and Osaka for the year 1878, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, Consul Flower says:
The bronze, porcelain, and embroidery manufacturers continue to maintain their high reputation abroad, and they have executed large orders for the recent Exhibition. The bronze ware, he says, is made with the rudest possible appliances. From the beautiful and richly chased articles which are turned out one would expect to see large manufacturing provided with modern appliances of every description, but in reality the workshops are no better than ordinary blacksmith's shops. The process is roughly as follows:—"The moulds, which, of course, vary according to the shape of the vase or bowl it is desired to make, are made of wood, sometimes covered with straw. On this a coating of clay is placed; over this comes a layer of wax, which is moulded into the design required. Another thick coating of clay is then added, and the inner wooden mould being taken out, the orifice at each end is closed. Two holes are then made at one end connecting with the layer of wax, so as to enable the wax when melted to run out, and through these the molten bronze enters, filling the interstices occupied by the wax. The subsequent process of casting is of the rudest kind. The earthen mould is placed in a small clay oven hollowed out in the floor of the workshop, the size of which depends upon that of the casting. The oven is filled with charcoal and closed, with the exception of a circular opening at the top, on which a chimney, a foot or so high, is built of wet clay. The oven is connected underground with a wooden hollow, protected from the sparks and heat from the furnace by a small earthen or stone wall a foot high, and which is worked by hands and feet. The first operation is to melt the wax, which runs out, leaving the impression of the design stamped firmly in the surrounding layer of clay. This done the mould is taken out and allowed to cool. It is then put a second time into the furnace as before, and the molten bronze is then poured into the mould through the holes by which the wax escaped. After the bronze has filled the mould the chimney is knocked off, the oven is supplied with fresh charcoal laid evenly round the mould, and a lid being put on the oven, furnished with small perforated holes, the bellows are set to work again for an hour or more, according to the size of the casting taken. This operation generally occupies a day. When the casting is taken out of the oven, the earth outside and inside is scraped off, and reveals the vase and bowl, in a rough state. It is then put into the hands of rough workmen, boys being mostly employed in this part of the work, by whom it is polished and scraped with a knife until it presents a smooth surface. It then passes on to the carver, who fills in the details of the designs. When his work is done the vase or bowl is dipped into a boiling solution of vinegar, soda, and sulphate of copper, in order to give it the proper colour. A few finishing touches in the way of polish are added, and the article is finished and ready for sale.

A SCOTCHMAN'S PRAYER.

What do you think of this for a prayer at family worship? Adam Scott gives the following as a prayer once offered by a shepherd, and grandmother has herself heard prayers almost as plain, in their comments on the people around, from the lips of Scotch and Scotch-Irish folk:—"We particularly thank Thee for Thy great goodness to Meg; and that it ever came into Thy head to take any thought of sic a useless girl as her. For the sake o' Thy purk sinners' creatures now addressing Thee, in their ain shilly-shally way, and for the sake of mair than we daur weel name to Thee, hae mercy on our Rab. Ye ken he's a wild mischievous callant, and thinks nae mair o' committing sin than a dog o' lickin' a dish. But put Thy book intil his nose, and Thy bridle intil his mouth, and gar him come back to Thee, wi' a jerk that he'll no forget the longest day he has to live. Dinna forget poor Jamie, who's far awa' frae us this night. Keep Thy arm o' power about him, and I wish ye wad endow him wi' a little punk to act for himself; for if he dinna be'll be a bauchle o' this world, and a back sifter o' the next. Thou hast added ye to our family (one of his sons had just married against his approbation.) So has been Thy will. It wad never ha' been mine. But, if it is o' Thee, do thou bless the connection. But, if the folk hae done it out o' carnal desire, against a reason and credit, may the cauld rain o' adversity settle in his habitation. Amen."—Christian at Work.

SCIENTIFIC PHYSICIANS.

How beautiful is science! A few days since a French Academician, rising in his place, made, in a tone of the deepest earnestness, the following announcement:—"Gentlemen, it is with unspeakable satisfaction that I have the honor of informing you that, thanks to the most persevering efforts, M. P., our correspondent of the Maritime Alps, has succeeded in inoculating a man with the mange of the dog, a contagious disease which thus far has seemed wholly incompatible with the human temperament." (Prolonged enthusiasm.)
Paul Emile Chaudard, who was a Professor at the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and whose death was announced a few days ago, carried the love of his art to its furthest limits. On being consulted two or three months ago by a man who was evidently suffering from some acute form of skin disease, he looked at him attentively, and then, as a strange light sparkled in his eye, he exclaimed, "Extraordinary—unparalleled—inconceivable! The starved patient eagerly inquired if it was a 'bad case.' "You're suffering from the Jewish leprosy—that's all!" "Mon Dieu!" gasped the patient. "Don't distress yourself," continued the Professor; "it is simply a form of disease that we had lost sight of. It had entirely disappeared, but now we have found it again thanks to you. You're really doing us a great service, and I am delighted!" It is only fair to add that Chaudard effected a cure.

The proposed tunnel between Spain and Africa, according to the plan at present contemplated, is to extend from within a short distance of Algiers on the Spanish side, to between Tangier and Ceuta, on the African side. The length will be six miles, with an inclination of one foot per hundred, and the appliances will have an extent of six or seven miles. The greatest depth of the tunnel will be 200 feet below the level of the sea.

LEARNING THE TROMBONE.

In explanation of the very small number of good trombone players, the *New York Times*, states the following extraordinary facts:
The history of trombone-playing in this country is a sad and suggestive one. In 1817 one Elias Brewster, of Boston, announced his intention of learning the trombone, and began to practise in a house on the then lower end of Beacon-street. Long before he had learnt the seven positions of the slide he was found dead in his front hall, with the instrument lying much battered beside him. A coroner's jury of the vicinage found that he died of apoplexy, and after the funeral his ruined trombone was sold as old metal. Two years later, another Bostonian, one G. L. Plunkett, undertook to master the trombone. Three weeks after he had sounded his first note he was found dead in his room with the trombone slide inserted in his mouth, thereby horribly distending his jaws. The verdict in his case was suicide, though at this distance of time the facts do not seem to admit of any such interpretation. These occurrences put an end to trombone playing in Massachusetts. It was, however, attempted in various other parts of the country. In 1832, Henry Van Schaick, of this city, tried to learn the trombone, but died so suddenly that the coroner's jury found that he had poisoned himself. Perhaps he did, but why did he first smash his instrument and imbue it in the blood of the back of his head? In 1837, 1841, and 1849, three other men, named respectively Abrahams, Palmer, and Eschenbrodt, died in this city in the earlier stages of trombone playing, and in each case their trombones were irretrievably smashed at or about the time of death. In Illinois, a man who resided in a country town, and who had a trombone sent to him from an Eastern city, was taken out by his neighbours and hung on a tree. This man was charged with horse stealing, but not a particle of evidence was offered in support of the charge. There are men now living—the affair occurred in 1850—who saw the man's body hanging, and who distinctly remember that over his head was jammed the bell of a trombone. Not to mention any more cases, in detail it may be summarily remarked that of the 18 men who have lived to learn the trombone in this country since its settlement, 17 died suddenly and one totally disappeared. The fatality attending the learning of the trombone in Europe has been even greater, though it is probable that the statistics are not absolutely trustworthy. It is evident, however, that the man who tries to learn the trombone in a civilised community takes his life in his hands and blows himself into a sudden and useful grave. We thus see why a trombone soloist is so exceedingly rare. The appalling and intolerable sound produced by a raw hand on the trombone uniformly infuriates the public to such a pitch that the unfortunate student suddenly dies. If we combine the yell of the midnight owl, the tearing of a carpet, and the blast of a hoarse steam whistle, we shall yet fall far short of the awful utterances of a trombone in the hands of a beginner. Flesh and blood cannot stand it. The Bostonian contemporaries of Elias Brewster were law-abiding men, but when they heard the noise of his trombone they rose up with one accord and said "This man is going to die of apoplexy." The people who hanged the Illinois trombonist were his friends and neighbours, but half a dozen blasts upon his instrument convinced them that he had systematically stolen horses from his very oradle.

DEATH OF OMAR KINGSLEY, THE
CIRCUS MAN.

We regret to announce the death of this well-known horse trainer, which took place at the European General Hospital, Bombay, recently. He had only made two of his recent visits to Bombay, when he sickened with smallpox. He was at once taken to the hospital, where, for some days, he lay in a very precarious condition. Mr. Tapp, one of the company belonging to the circus, very kindly nursed him for the first few days, and was subsequently assisted by Mr. Corby. On Wednesday morning, Omar Kingsley took a turn for the better and was thought to be out of danger. At nine o'clock at night, however, the fever increased and he gradually sank, dying shortly after midnight. He was buried yesterday afternoon at Seyres. His remains were followed to their resting place by about fifty of his personal friends to whom he had endeared himself by his courteous and genial manners. He leaves a young wife to lament his loss. Deceased's career was an extraordinary one. During the early part of his life he lived, rode and travelled, under the name of Elias Zoyra. He went round the world in his disguise, and attracted great attention for his good looks, pluck and daring. Of late years, however, he has appeared in male attire, and confined his attention principally to the training of horses. He was one of the three partners in Wilson's Circus, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Thompson being the other two. Out of respect to his memory there was no performance at the circus in the evening.

A FORWARD SEASON.

An old negro named Sam Clark, says the *Detroit Free Press*, who owns a Grand old street lawyer among his friends, called at the law-shop yesterday with an anxious look on his face, and said:
"Boss, I've clean twisted up dis time, an' I want to ax a few questions."
"Well, go ahead, Sam."
"Well, all de white folks tells me dat de season at least a month ahead. I hars 'em talkin' 'bout it on de kyars an' all obers."
"Yes, this is a very forward Spring. I think we are at least a month ahead."
"Well, if dat's de case, will de Foth o' July come on de foth o' June, or when an' hain't April fule day an' gone an' passed by two weeks?"
The lawyer tried to explain, but Sam was more mixed than before. He scratched his head and went slowly out, but in half an hour he returned with a face longer than ever.
"Got that through your head yet?" asked the lawyer.
"Fo' de Lawd, but I've been struck agin!" whispered the African.
"If we are a month ahead now, dis yar will either have thirteen months or only seven!" "Splain dat, now!"
"But de lawyer couldn't, and Sam went out sayin' "
"Dee white folks ax a werry curious set, day in 'day out,' 'dis de season at least a month ahead, an' hain't April fule day an' gone an' passed by two weeks?'"

WHY SHOULD MEN SWEAR?

The Society for the Suppression of Profanity has earnestly begun its labours in Boston, and its roll of membership is daily increasing. It proposes to thoroughly break all men with whom it comes in contact of the lamentable and useless habit of swearing, first by toning the language down from profane expletives to vigorous but harmless exclamations, and then, when the liver of the patient has acquired the necessary strength, doing away with excited exclamations altogether.
Why men should swear has been a profound mystery for all ages. Horace, shocked at seeing his friend Ovid begin an elegy with *Jamdaum*—which is a very bad word in Latin, and doesn't sound well in even a banished poet's mouth—wrote his famous and exemplary ode, beginning *Odi profanum*, which meant that he hated anything like swearing, and wouldn't tolerate the thing even in his own house. Cicero, on that memorable occasion when Catinus so far forgot himself as to swear like a fisherman in the Roman House of Representatives, called him to order by exclaiming, *Quem admodum jactabit furor iste tuus?* which well-timed and appropriate expostulation, particularly where he alluded to the jack rabbit, had the effect of bringing the impolite but well-meaning Catinus to his senses. Homer, Thucydides and Gibbon have all devoted pages upon pages to the study of the subject. Quintilian said that he could not understand why a man should swear in the morning just because he can't find the soap, and why, after he has found it in the soap bucket, he should swear again, and then swear because the towel is missing when he paws around for it with his eyes full of soap. This was 2,000 years ago, and still the same thing goes on every morning in every well-regulated family, and no one knows the secret of it.
The S. F. T. S. O. P. proposes to commence by supplying the world with a little dictionary containing words of awful sound, but harmless meaning. "Drat it," "by the hokey," "so help me Nicholson Pavement," etc., are among the number. Then it provides each member with a powerful electro-magnet of novel construction. All collar buttons, studs, suspender buckles, etc., are to be made of iron or steel. Thus, in the morning, all a man has to do, instead of going down on all fours and making wild sweeps under the bed with the boot-jack, is to turn the current of the magnet, and instantly all the steel studs, etc., in the room will fly to it and stick there, obviating all necessity for profanity.

There are many other appliances the Society intends bringing in, especially for bull drivers, mule herders and sailors, and it is to be expected that before long their good work will be felt.—*New Orleans Times*.

THESE EDITORS.

The editors of Indiana had a grand reunion at Lafayette, the other day, and I was constrained to stop and join them, for verily were they not going to open a keg of nails and cut a melon? Happy, innocent, guileless men, these editors! How little they know of the world and its sordid cares; how little they know of its wrangling strifes and its noisy wars; how little they see of its irredeemable and fluctuating currencies; how sublimely magnificently seldom do they light upon the combination of its safe lock. Ah, men o' busy, heartless, money-getting world, editors have no money. We have something better. We have calm, unmoved and unmovable, sleeping consciences, that you couldn't quicken with a stroke of lightning. What a priceless treasure is such a conscience! Journalism is the profession without jealousy. I don't believe there is a profession in the world so free from jealousy as this. Look at musical people. They are the worst in the lot. Music hath charms to soothe a savage, but it has no power to tame the ferocity of people who play, and sing, and teach it. An opera company without a black eye is an unheard-of wonder. All through the opera season the frightened air is full of the loud wranglings of warring tenor and soprano, contralto and basso. Every mail brings to our ears the crash of another footstool Christine Nilsson has kicked over. And a church choir—why, I never knew but one choir that didn't have a chronic row on its hands, dating back as far as the tariff bill, and more complicated than the Louisiana investigation. And that one broke up the first Sunday. One of the first indications of a revival in the church is when the soprano and alto get on speaking terms with each other. And at a musical festival, did you ever notice how the chorus stood back and glared at the solo? It is awful. But with us there is none of that feeling. We love each other. And when, in the course of our political duties as standard-bearers, we feel constrained to call an esteemed contemporary a "measureless liar," he knows we mean business, and if he is a man who will get mad at a little trivial thing like that he comes over with a club and makes us, and that is the end of it. We may have occasion to denounce him in the heat and passion of the conflict, as a "moral hyena, whose foul and festering chops drip gall and aquafortis, a mocker and destroyer of the truth, upon whose vicious lips the dear pure truth, if ever it could spring from a heart so blackened and stained with crime, turns to ashes and bitterness before it can be uttered." We may feel it our duty to call an esteemed contemporary a "paltering slave to a ring of petty tyrants," an "unprincipled scoundrel, whose groveling carcass, wallowing in the cesspool of political corruption, steeped in his thievish eyes in abhorrent partisan infancy, pursues his nefarious traffic to the very shadow of the mocking gallows it has cheated too long."

We get mad at these things sometimes, dreadful mad, awful mad. But we get over it, especially if the other man is the biggest. When the jealousy of Union generals was bringing disgrace and defeat on the Union arms in Virginia, the newspaper correspondents hung together and carried on the war and won victories and slaughtered rebels by the column—double-headed brevity. People love us for this unselfishness. Our tranquil lives imprint upon our faces the beautiful and tender expression which people always remember so long after they meet an editor, and which makes them go home shuddering to dream that every night they met a man who had starved to death, and had crawled out of his grave to steal a pretzel and could not find his way back. We eat well, and we don't care at whose expense; we dress well, we sleep well, and we drink—well, only tolerable, only tolerable.—*Hawkeyes*.

Walter James Gordon Bennett goes over to San Francisco to see the *Jeune*, the ship for the Arctic sea, he will be accompanied by the explorer of the Arctic sea, Dr. J. J. Hayes, and the explorer of the Arctic sea, Henry M. Bailey.

The Best Country to Loaf In.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes:—There are many curious and interesting features of Italian life, its people, etc., that we would like to say something about, did space and time permit. It is a charming country to live in for those who care to do nothing, for it is the best country to loaf in I ever saw. Loafing is quite a respectable occupation, and a great many people adopt the calling. The principal occupation of the women, particularly in large towns and cities, seems to be that of hanging out of the window. They seem to be there all day long, and when they perform their household duties it would be very hard to say. Living is very cheap. Good ordinary red wine is sold, for example, at all the railway stations for six cents to eight cents a glass, holding a pint or more, disk included. Oranges in the Southern countries sell from three cents to five cents per dozen, etc. A little money will send you further in Italy than any other country in Europe.

WATER DRINKING.

Dr Hall, the great New York physician, is opposed to the immoderate drinking of water. He says:—"The longer one puts off drinking in the morning, especially in the summer, the less he will require during the day. If much is drunk during the forenoon the thirst often increases, and a very unpleasant fullness is observed; in addition, to a metallic taste in the mouth. The less a man drinks, the better for him, beyond a moderate amount. The more water a man drinks the more strength he has to expend in getting rid of it, for all the fluid taken into the system must be carried out, there is but little nourishment in water, tea, coffee, beer, and the like; more strength is expended in carrying them out of the system than they impart to it. The more a man drinks, the more he perspires, either by lungs or through the skin; the more he perspires, the more carbon is taken from the system; but this carbon is necessary for nutrition, hence the less a man is nourished, the less strength he has. Drinking water largely diminishes the strength in two ways; and yet many are under the impression that the more water they swallow, the more thoroughly is the system washed out. Thus the less we drink at meals the better for us. If the amount were limited to a single cup of hot tea or hot milk and water at each meal, an immeasurable good would result to all. Many persons have fallen into the practice of drinking several glasses of cold water or several cups of tea or coffee at meals out of mere habit. All such will be greatly benefited by breaking it off at once. It may be very well to drink a little at each meal, and perhaps it will be found that in all cases it is much better to take a single cup of hot tea at each meal than a glass of cold water, however pure."

Miscellaneous.

Haze is an extract from a letter of an officer in Zululand:—"We had to bury a quantity of Zulus. One of the soldiers said, 'I have been a butcher and a tailor, but never did I expect to be the sexton of a lot of Christy Ministers.'"

The pension to which Sir George Bowen will be entitled, in 1881, will be the largest allowed under the regulations. He only awaits the completion of his sixtieth year to be able to claim a retiring allowance of £1000 a year, after having administered the government of colonies in which the governor's salary is not less than £5000 a year for eighteen years.

An Arkansas elder, while baptizing converts at a revival meeting, advanced with a very sharp-edged old chop into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinances of baptism should not be administered. After a pause, a tall, powerful-looking man, who was leaning on a long pole and looked quietly on, remarked, "Elder, I don't want to interfere in your business, but I want to say that is an old siner you have got hold of, and that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him you'll have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

In the second sermon I ever preached from that text, 'A mess of pottage,' I got it, 'A pot of message,' and the worst of it was that I kept repeating the blunder all through the sermon, to the intense amusement of the congregation, and some impairment, I fear, of the lesson of the discourse. The Devil seemed to be on my tongue, and I spoke the text wrong in spite of myself, almost every time. I grew hot as a furnace; I perspired to my finger-ends; my face was like a beet; and when I came to that awful text I would make a great pause, fix my lips right, and then, to my intense mortification, say, 'A pot of message!' I was in agony. Finally, I ceased to try to pronounce it, but only said, 'my text—pointing at it.'—*Talmage*.

A widow from Hold Hengland, an easy-going, kindly soul, who had buried her "old man," found her way to the Black Hills some months since, and there consoled herself by marrying one of her countrymen. Scarcely had the honeymoon waned when the happy groom took to drinking hard, and, by way of amusement, lathering his wife. The ladies of the neighborhood called upon the unhappy woman and consoled with her on the unpleasant turn of her matrimonial venture. In response, she said to one of her visitors, "Indeed, ma'am, is a deal better than none, ma'am!" "But he's so different from your first husband, you say." "Indeed, an' bless your art, ma'am, if Jack 'as 'is deers, 'as resatin' in Beelzebub's bosom!" "Abraham's bosom, you mean." "May 'ap it is, ma'am; it's one o' those Scriptur gentlemen. I ain't so knowin' in Scriptur as yo be, ma'am, and I'll remember their names!"

Only the other day, the captain and officers of the French man-of-war *L'Albatros* were at Sandgate for a holiday, and one of our oldest and most respected citizens, wishing to do the amiable and be as polite as possible to the strangers, went up to the captain and addressed him in the most unexceptionable French after the school of Stratford at Bow—of course. Do you think that captain redoubled the kindly feeling? Not a bit of it. He stood and stared at that amiable Briarrose while he was struggling through his French, as though he were thoroughly bewildered, and then said, in coarse sailor's English, "My dear friend, don't make a blank lot of yourself. If you will speak to me in plain English I can understand you. I have not acquired the Australian black-flores broken English as yet." Was not that cold-blooded cruelty? Of course it was, I believe that respected citizen has not yet recovered from the shock to his feelings.

The Best Country to Loaf In.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes:—There are many curious and interesting features of Italian life, its people, etc., that we would like to say something about, did space and time permit. It is a charming country to live in for those who care to do nothing, for it is the best country to loaf in I ever saw. Loafing is quite a respectable occupation, and a great many people adopt the calling. The principal occupation of the women, particularly in large towns and cities, seems to be that of hanging out of the window. They seem to be there all day long, and when they perform their household duties it would be very hard to say. Living is very cheap. Good ordinary red wine is sold, for example, at all the railway stations for six cents to eight cents a glass, holding a pint or more, disk included. Oranges in the Southern countries sell from three cents to five cents per dozen, etc. A little money will send you further in Italy than any other country in Europe.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per ounce.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, but must be folded so as to be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 5 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 5 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 5 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Ilayit (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.B.), Ecuador (N.B.), Nicaragua (N.B.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —

To British & Union — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 2 2

Between any other two of the following, (i.e. through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and must be printed on a sheet of sheet not exceeding 10 inches by 14 inches.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or, in short, whatever is necessary for the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such cases are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the letters, &c., and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, branches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

By British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Hongkong, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked with Hongkong stamps.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, (Librairie, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c.), can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafer or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dainty articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

4. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

5. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

6. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

7. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

8. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

9. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

10. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

11. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

12. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

13. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

14. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

15. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

16. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

17. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

18. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

19. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

20. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

21. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

22. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

23. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

By British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Hongkong, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked with Hongkong stamps.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, (Librairie, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c.), can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafer or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dainty articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

4. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

5. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

6. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

7. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

8. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

9. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

10. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

11. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

12. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

13. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

14. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

15. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

16. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

17. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

18. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

19. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

20. But not without Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Surgeons, Boatmen, or Carpenters.

21. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 1/2 lb.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Steamers | | | | | | | | |
| Achilles | 5 | Anderson | Brit. | str. | 1528 | June 19 | Butterfield & Swire | London, &c. To-day |
| Atlanta | 3 | Petersen | Ger. | str. | 782 | June 16 | Meyer & Co. | Holbow & Halphong Yokohama |
| Bellona | 5 | Ahrens | Ger. | str. | 789 | June 16 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Benary | 4 | Potter | Brit. | str. | 1119 | June 20 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | |
| Bombay | 1 | h | Brit. | str. | 749 | Feb. 12 | Kwok Achong | |
| Crucader | 3 | Kowin | Brit. | str. | 647 | June 18 | Captain | |
| Diamond | 5 | Thobaud | Brit. | str. | 514 | June 18 | Russell & Co. | |
| Douglas | 5 | Young | Brit. | str. | 864 | June 18 | Douglas, Lapraik & Co. | |
| Fame | 3 | Stopani | Brit. | str. | 117 | | H. K. & W. P. Co. Dock Co. | |
| Flintshire | 5 | Thomas | Brit. | str. | 1236 | May 29 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | |
| Fuyew | 4 | Orad | Chl. | str. | 920 | June 21 | C. M. S. N. Co. | |
| Gaelic | 5 | Davidson | Brit. | str. | 1712 | June 16 | O. & S. S. Co. | |
| Galley of Lorne | 3 | Dryden | Brit. | str. | 1389 | June 17 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | |
| Glamis Castle | 7 | Groy | Brit. | str. | 1675 | June 18 | Adamson, Bell & Co. | |
| Gleniffer | 2 | Graham | Brit. | str. | 1412 | June 13 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | |
| Hindostan | 5 | McConnell | Brit. | str. | 991 | June 5 | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | |
| Kingchow | 1 | h | Brit. | str. | 365 | May 27 | Kwok Achong | |
| Menmuir | 5 | Darke | Brit. | str. | 2000 | June 19 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | |
| Ningpo | 4 | Cass | Brit. | str. | 761 | June 19 | Shemssen & Co. | |
| Norma | 2 | Love | Brit. | str. | 606 | May 31 | Kwok Achong | |
| Octava | 2 | Hansen | Ger. | str. | 936 | June 12 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Paladin | 3 | Parker | Brit. | str. | 897 | June 17 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | |
| Passig | 5 | Zabala | Brit. | str. | 284 | June 3 | Remedios & Co. | |
| Pernambuco | 5 | Hyde | Brit. | str. | 642 | June 6 | Melchers & Co. | |
| Saint Mark | 3 | Johnson | Brit. | str. | 1097 | June 7 | Hop Kee | |
| Salvadora | 3 | Larrinaga | Span. | str. | 615 | June 11 | Remedios & Co. | |
| Sea Gull | 3 | Haydon | Amer. | str. | 48 | Mar. 24 | China Traders' Insurance Co. | |
| Sunda | 5 | Reeves | Brit. | str. | 1029 | June 16 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | |
| Thales | 5 | Peters | Brit. | str. | 820 | June 13 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | |
| Tibre | 5 | Pontois | Fch. | str. | 1004 | June 21 | Messageries Maritimes | |
| Zephyr | 5 | Heuer | Brit. | str. | | | Russell & Co. | |
| Sailing Vessels | | | | | | | | |
| Abbie N. Franklin | 4 | Howes | Amer. | bge. | 460 | Mar. 6 | Captain | |
| Anne | 2 | Lassen | Dan. | sch. | 171 | June 17 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Auguste | 3 | Lange | Dutch | sh. | 1308 | June 17 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Blenheim | 2 | Garner | Brit. | bge. | 574 | June 8 | Melchers & Co. | |
| Brunette | 1 | Dow | Brit. | bge. | 374 | June 4 | Geo. R. Stevens & Co. | |
| Canton | 1 | Knudsen | Siam. | sh. | 779 | June 21 | Meyer & Co. | |
| Carlsberg | 2 | h | Brit. | bge. | 976 | May 21 | Captain | |
| Catherine Marden | 4 | Marden | Brit. | 3m. so. | 287 | June 9 | Captain | |
| Channel Queen | 2 | Lachue | Brit. | bge. | 609 | May 24 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Charité | 4 | Gantier | Fch. | bge. | 256 | June 2 | Carlowitz & Co. | |
| Charon Wattana | 2 | Ulrich | Siam. | sh. | 656 | June 12 | Chinese | |
| Chasca | 4 | Washburn | Amer. | bge. | 628 | June 19 | Chinese | |
| Clara | 2 | Cutter | Brit. | sh. | 987 | May 26 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Clara Babayan | 2 | Polson | Brit. | bge. | 568 | June 8 | Borneo Co., Limited | |
| Colwyn | 2 | Bulman | Brit. | bge. | 1160 | May 31 | Borneo Co., Limited | |
| Cordouan | 3 | Bertaud | Fch. | bge. | 469 | June 4 | Carlowitz & Co. | |
| E. M. Young | 3 | Michen | Brit. | bge. | 845 | June 1 | Chinese | |
| Edith | 4 | Manson | Amer. | sh. | 1173 | April 30 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Elizabeth Childs | 4 | Lindburgh | Brit. | bge. | 391 | June 8 | Wielor & Co. | |
| Esperance | 3 | Gullian | Fch. | bge. | 272 | June 8 | Carlowitz & Co. | |
| Fabius | 2 | Reeves | Siam. | sh. | 650 | June 8 | Chinese | |
| Fetish | 4 | Rolls | Ger. | bge. | 471 | June 11 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| G. O. Trufant | 7 | Thomas | Brit. | sh. | 1629 | June 11 | Messageries Maritimes | |
| Gauntlet | 4 | Lucas | Brit. | bge. | 668 | May 17 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Golden Fleece | 4 | Wiltshire | Brit. | bge. | 893 | Mar. 10 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Golfiah | 2 | Dentzau | Siam. | bge. | 542 | June 8 | Captain | |
| Hattie E. Tapley | 2 | Tapley | Amer. | sh. | 948 | April 26 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Haze | 2 | Evans | Amer. | sh. | 862 | April 18 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Hieronymus | 3 | h | Ger. | bge. | 425 | June 17 | Wielor & Co. | |
| Highlander | 4 | Hutchinson | Amer. | sh. | 1352 | June 19 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Irene | 4 | Yates | Amer. | sch. | 481 | May 10 | Russell & Co. | |
| Jan Peter | 2 | Ewert | Ger. | bge. | 336 | June 8 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| John R. Stanhope | 2 | Pillsbury | Amer. | bge. | 407 | May 8 | Russell & Co. | |
| Juliane | 3 | Kuestmann | Ger. | 3m. so. | 187 | June 17 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Lucky | 2 | Soderstrom | Siam. | bge. | 424 | June 9 | Chinese | |
| Marquis of Argyll | 3 | McKeon | Brit. | bge. | 500 | June 11 | Rozario & Co. | |
| Miriam | 3 | Parker | Amer. | bge. | 598 | June 5 | Adamson, Bell & Co. | |
| Monte Rosa | 7 | Carter | Amer. | sh. | 1313 | June 15 | Borneo Company, Limited | |
| Mooreburg | 4 | h | Ger. | sch. | 227 | June 9 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Moses B. Tower | 4 | Hall | Am. | 3m. so. | 637 | June 14 | Chong Woo | |
| N. N. | 3 | Duydenboot | Dut. | 3m. so. | 176 | June 17 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Norwegian | 2 | h | Siam. | sh. | 717 | June 8 | Chinese | |
| Pallas | 3 | Ballehr | Ger. | bge. | 421 | June 8 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| Passig | 4 | Freemong | Span. | sch. | 216 | May 30 | Russell & Co. | |
| Philippine | 4 | Southwood | Brit. | bge. | 300 | May 17 | Rozario & Co. | |
| Pi Lee Ma Dee | 2 | Saxtorph | Siam. | bge. | 455 | June 8 | Kin Tye Loong | |
| Prima Donna | 4 | Lunt | Amer. | sh. | 1450 | April 16 | Vogel & Co. | |
| Prince Arthur | 3 | Wills | Brit. | bge. | 296 | June 8 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| Princess Saraphi | 2 | Muchan | Siam. | bge. | 454 | June 8 | Carlowitz & Co. | |
| Queen of England | 2 | Uttin | Siam. | sh. | 540 | June 8 | Chinese | |
| Rapid | 1 | Stelbring | Siam. | bge. | 429 | June 8 | Chinese | |
| Rifleman | 3 | Scott | Brit. | bge. | 740 | June 19 | Order | |
| Saga | 4 | silversperre | Swed. | bge. | 455 | June 10 | Wielor & Co. | |
| San Francisco | 4 | Lamcken | Ger. | sch. | 264 | June 18 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| Smynote | 2 | Olson | Brit. | bge. | 339 | June 6 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| Sourabaya Packet | 4 | Verdun | Dutch | bge. | 402 | June 14 | Eduard Schellhass & Co. | |
| South American | 3 | Knowles | Amer. | sh. | 1762 | June 8 | Russell & Co. | |
| Staut | 3 | h | Norw. | bge. | 580 | June 8 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| Sumatra | 3 | h | Amer. | sh. | 1090 | Sept. 5 | Russell & Co. | |
| Ta Lee | 2 | Huffmann | Ger. | bge. | 350 | June 20 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| Theresa & Nelly | 3 | h | Fch. | bge. | 366 | June 3 | Carlowitz & Co. | |
| Three Brothers | 3 | Kaleke | Brit. | bge. | 367 | June 13 | E. Tye Hong | |
| Vale of Doon | 3 | Lightbody | Brit. | bge. | 669 | June 12 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | |
| Vesta | 3 | Ruige | Dutch | bge. | 417 | June 9 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| Vigilant | 1 | Ross | Amer. | sh. | 1800 | June 11 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | |
| Zephyr | 1 | Corford | Brit. | bge. | 800 | June 8 | Captain | |
| WHAMPOA | | | | | | | | |
| Johann Smit | Bosche | Ger. | bge. | 433 | June 10 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Tartar | Keamena | Ger. | bg. | 256 | June 10 | Melchers & Co. | | |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor- age. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------|----------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Lily..... | 7 | h | British | gun vessel | 720 | 3 | 95 | June 18 | B. E. Cochrane |
| La Tal..... | 2 | h | Annamese | man-of-war | 2060 | | | June 10 | Yuen |
| Meeance..... | 6 | k | British | military hospital | 2591 | | | | |
| Midge..... | 7 | c | British | gunboat | 465 | 4 | 120 | June 1 | H. F. Almond |
| Modere..... | 6 | c | British | corvette | 19.0 | 14 | 850 | May 22 | J. G. Mead |
| Moorehen..... | 7 | h | British | gunboat | 420 | 4 | 60 | April 28 | W. Carey |
| Mosquito..... | 6 | h | British | gunboat | 495 | 4 | 60 | June 8 | Lt. Com. G. A. Grey |
| Sheldrake..... | 7 | h | British | gunboat | 435 | 4 | 60 | May 15 | J. B. Hays |
| Tyne..... | 7 | c | British | transport | 3020 | 2 | | June 18 | John E. Stokes |
| Victor Emanuel..... | 6 | h | British | Commodore's flag-ship | 3087 | 20 | | | Commodore Smith |

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

| June 7, 1879. | | MERCHANT STEAMERS. | | MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| MERCHANT STEAMER. | | Appin | | Beatrice | |
| *Agathia | for London | Cairnmuir | British | Beecherd, Ambaidass | British ship |
| Ben Glee | for London | Eldorado | German | Charley | British ship |
| Braemar Castle | for London | Fungshun | Chinese | Callier Ou | British ship |
| Eutrop | for Shanghai | *Fuyew | Chinese | Cutty Sark | British ship |
| Glenagles | for London | H. C. Orsted | Chinese | Forward Ho | British ship |
| Glenloch | for London | Rae-ah | Chinese | Halloween | for London |
| Merionethshire | for London | Hae-san | Chinese | Hedvig | British ship |
| Monarch | for London | Hanyang | Chinese | Herman | German ship |
| Syria | for London | Hiroshima Maru | Japanese | John Potts | British ship |
| Zevis | for London | Hochung | Chinese | Kinchone | British ship |
| MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. | | Kiang-ching | | Lothair | |
| Brama | for Tientsin | Kiang-kwan | Chinese | Martha Brocksmaun | German ship |
| Christian | German schooner | Kiang-plau | Chinese | *ary Smith | British schooner |
| Oscar Mooyor | for Tientsin | Kiang-tung | Chinese | Oscar Vidal | German ship |
| Undanted | British brig | Kiang-wae | Chinese | Peiho | German ship |
| Willis | British schooner | Kiang-yueh | Chinese | Palhatt | British ship |
| KEE-OF-WAR. | | Orissa | | Queen of the West | |
| *Lily | for Hongkong | Peokong | British | Salem | British ship |
| Ling Feng | Chinese cruiser | Pingong | British | Thomas Brown | British ship |
| Nislin | Japanese corvette | Serapis | British | Undine | British ship |
| SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR. | | Shun-lee | | KEE-OF-WAR. | |
| MERCHANT STEAMERS. | | Talyer | | Egeria | |
| *Achilles | for London, &c. | Telleran | Chinese | Gorostay | Russian gunboat |
| Amica | British | Yungching | Chinese | Kna Hing | Chinese cruiser |
| MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. | | Zamboni | | Monocory | |
| * Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong. | | | | Nepa | |
| | | | | Pera | |
| | | | | Wolf | |

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 21st, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

| Butcher Meat. | | Highest, Lowest, Cash. | | Chinese Names. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|---|
| | | | | 肉食 | |
| Bacon, English, . | lb. | 450 | 400 | 來路烟猪肉 | 肉 |
| " Am. Sugar cured, . | | 250 | 220 | 花旗烟猪肉 | 肉 |
| " Foochow, . | | 200 | 180 | 福州烟猪肉 | 肉 |
| Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. | | 170 | 160 | 尾龍扒 | 肉 |
| Beef Corned, . | catty | 140 | 130 | 鹹牛肉 | 肉 |
| " Roast, . | | 150 | 140 | 燒牛肉 | 肉 |
| " Soup, . | " | 90 | 80 | 湯肉 | 肉 |
| " Steak, . | " | 150 | 140 | 牛肉把 | 肉 |
| Bullocks' Brains, . | per set | 50 | 40 | 牛腦 | 肉 |
| " Tongue, fresh, each | | 300 | 270 | 牛脚 | 肉 |
| " " corned, . | | 300 | 270 | 鹹牛脚 | 肉 |
| " Head, . | | 750 | 700 | 牛頭 | 肉 |
| " Heart, . | " | 130 | 120 | 牛心 | 肉 |
| " Hump, Salt . | catty | 130 | 120 | 牛肩 | 肉 |
| " Feet, . | each | 50 | 45 | 牛腰 | 肉 |
| " Kidneys, . | " | 60 | 50 | 牛尾 | 肉 |
| " Tail, . | " | 100 | 80 | 牛肝 | 肉 |
| " Liver, . | catty | 80 | 70 | 牛肚 | 肉 |
| " Tripe (undressed), catty | | 55 | 45 | 牛仔 | 肉 |
| Calves' Head and Feet, set | | 600 | 500 | 牛頭脚 | 肉 |
| Hams, American, . | lb. | 320 | 300 | 花旗火腿 | 肉 |
| " Chinese, . | " | 250 | 220 | 金華火腿 | 肉 |
| " English . | " | 380 | 350 | 來路火腿 | 肉 |
| Mutton Chop, . | " | 180 | 160 | 羊牌骨 | 肉 |
| " Leg, . | " | 180 | 160 | 羊手 | 肉 |
| " Shoulder, . | " | 140 | 120 | 羊腿 | 肉 |
| Pigs' Chittlings, . | catty | 70 | 60 | 豬蹄 | 肉 |
| " Feet, . | " | 110 | 100 | 豬脚 | 肉 |
| " Fry, . | " | 120 | 110 | 豬雞 | 肉 |
| " Head, . | " | 90 | 80 | 豬頭 | 肉 |
| " Heart, . | each | 60 | 50 | 豬心 | 肉 |
| " Kidneys, . | " | 80 | 80 | 豬腰 | 肉 |
| " Liver, . | lb. | 120 | 110 | 豬肝 | 肉 |
| Pork, Chop, . | catty | 150 | 140 | 豬牌骨 | 肉 |
| " Corned, . | " | 140 | 130 | 鹹猪肉 | 肉 |
| " Leg, . | " | 150 | 140 | 豬蹄 | 肉 |
| " Fat or Lard, . | " | 110 | 100 | 豬油 | 肉 |
| Sheep's Head, and Feet, set | | 450 | 400 | 羊頭脚 | 肉 |
| " Heart, . | each | 45 | 40 | 羊心 | 肉 |
| " Kidneys, . | " | 70 | 60 | 羊腰 | 肉 |
| " Liver, . | " | 140 | 130 | 羊肝 | 肉 |
| Sucking Pigs, . | " | \$2.25 | \$1.50 | 豬仔 | 肉 |
| Suet, Beef, . | lb. | 120 | — | 生牛油 | 油 |
| " Mutton, . | " | 120 | 110 | 生羊油 | 油 |
| Sweet Bread, . | catty | 130 | 120 | 牛核 | 肉 |
| Weal, . | " | 140 | 130 | 牛仔肉 | 肉 |
| | | | | 生口 | |
| Poultry. | | | | 海魚 | |
| Capon, . | catty | 230 | 200 | 鐵雞 | 魚 |
| Dove, . | each | 110 | 100 | 班鳩 | 魚 |
| Duck, . | catty | 110 | 100 | 鴨 | 魚 |
| Eggs, Hen . | doz. | 100 | — | 雞蛋 | 魚 |
| Fowl, . | catty | 180 | 170 | 鷄 | 魚 |
| Geese, . | " | 110 | 100 | 鵝 | 魚 |
| Partridges, . | each | 300 | 280 | 鵲 | 魚 |
| Pigeon, . | each | 140 | 130 | 白鴿 | 魚 |
| Rabbit, live, Canton . | " | 700 | 600 | 省城家兔 | 魚 |
| Turkeys, Cock, . | catty | 600 | 450 | 火鷄公 | 魚 |
| " Hen, . | " | 350 | 300 | 火鷄母 | 魚 |
| | | | | 海鮮 | |
| Fish. | | | | 肚魚乾 | |
| Bombay Ducks, . | per hundred | 220 | 200 | 鮑魚 | 魚 |
| Bream, . | catty | 100 | 90 | 鯽魚 | 魚 |
| Carp, . | " | 100 | 90 | 鯉魚 | 魚 |
| Outfish, . | " | 50 | 40 | 赤魚 | 魚 |
| Codfish, Salt, . | " | 160 | — | 鹹魚 | 魚 |
| Crabs, . | " | 90 | 50 | 蟹 | 魚 |
| Cuttle Fish, . | " | 70 | 60 | 墨魚 | 魚 |